MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 FEBRUARY 1983

Israel

The Cabinet decided to postpone its decision on the Kahan inquiry commission's recommendations until a further meeting on 10 February, Jerusalem television announced in a report on the 9 February Cabinet meeting. According to Jerusalem radio, the meeting ended in a "grim" atmosphere with demonstrators outside expressing support for Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who called on the Cabinet to adopt the commission's recommendations on politicians, but to reject those concerning military officers in order to safeguard IDF moral. Reporting on the meeting, THE JERUSALEM POST said the number of Cabinet members in favor of accepting the Kahan commission's recommendations was "shrinking." The Likud ministers were gratified to hear a leading National Religious Party (NRP) minister pledge that the NRP will not desert the government and enter a coalition with the Labor Alignment, the paper said. However, the NRP minister subsequently reaffirmed his party's commitment to implementing the commission's recommendations and its opposition to early elections, according to remarks broadcast by IDF radio. Jerusalem television reported earlier that Prime Minister Menahem Begin will be "very happy" if the NRP and other coalition partners agree to advancing the date for the Knesset elections. Begin has already decided what course of action to adopt, the television report stated, citing sources close to the prime minister. Defense Minister Sharon, meanwhile, indicated that he will not accept the post of minister without portfolio in a new government, Jerusalem radio noted.

In a Jerusalem television interview, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres called for the immediate implementation of the Kahan commission's recommendations just as the Agranat report was implemented in 1974.

Lebanon

Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. Talks -- Negotiations resumed at Qiryat Shemona on 10 February, Jerusalem radio reported. Announcing that the latest U.S. proposals may be discussed at the talks, Lebanese Information Ministry dispatches broadcast by Beirut radio said the Lebanese delegation opened the talks with a call for drafting a timetable on troop withdrawals. Earlier, U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib gave Israeli Prime Minister Begin a proposal from President Ronald Reagan concerning a withdrawal timetable, Jerusalem television noted. Habib asked Begin to accelerate the negotiations and give priority to the evacuation of foreign forces before discussing other issues.

Saudi Arabia on U.S. Role -- Commenting on the U.S. role in the Lebanon negotiations, Riyadh radio said the U.S. realization that Israel is attempting to weaken the American role in the talks constitutes a "turning point whose consequences should not be underestimated." Philip Habib's return to the Middle East with firmer proposals aimed at forcing Israel to withdraw from Lebanon follows President Reagan's "fury" over Israel's continuing occupation of Lebanon, the radio said.

Syria

A large Soviet military delegation has been holding secret talks with Syrian military officials in Damascus, the London paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reported.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iran launched the second phase of its offensive in the Maysan region on 10 February and annihilated the 12th Regiment of Iraq's 3d Army, according to Tehran radio. Subsequently, Iraqi units counterattacked and more than 1,000 Iranians surrendered, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio claimed.

Iraqi naval forces and aircraft destroyed three Iranian "naval targets" at the entrance of the Khowr-e Musa Strait, an earlier Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio asserted. Meanwhile, Iranian forces killed or wounded 100 Iraqi troops and Iranian fighter planes shot down 4 Iraqi aircraft, according to IRNA and an Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio. Later, an Iraqi military spokesman denied that any Iraqi planes had been shot down, INA reported.

In another development, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi cabled Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and expressed confidence in Iraq's ability to repulse the Iranian aggression, INA noted. Klibi stressed that Iraq's security is part of the security of all Arab states which will not fail in their obligation to support Iraq with all their resources, INA added.

Commenting on the Iranian offensive, Riyadh radio said Iran's aggression aginst Iraq is another in the series of crimes perpetrated by Tehran's leaders since assuming power and that popular discontent has increased because of these attitudes.

Egyptian Diplomacy

Following a short visit to Jordan, Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary arrived in Iraq, INA reported. The two officials met with Iraq's President Husayn and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and conveyed a message from President Husni Mubarak which emphasized Egypt's solidarity with Iraq in its battle against Iranian aggression, INA noted. An Egyptian spokesman described the Baghdad talks as positive and fruitful, adding that both sides agreed to further intensify bilateral cooperation, according to MENA.

Ghali and Al-Baz are expected to visit Lebanon and will give a letter to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil from President Mubarak on the results of his recent tour and talks on the Lebanese situation, Beirut radio reported.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with Saudi Arabia's King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Defense Minister Prince Sultan, according to SPA and Riyadh radio reports. In another development, the PLO has invited 60 Arab and international figures, including members of Egyptian political parties, to attend the 14 February PNC session, QNA noted citing PLO sources.

Afghanistan

Defense Minister Major General Abdol Qader left Moscow at the conclusion of his visit to the Soviet Union, TASS reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 029 *10 February 1983*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Radio Confirms Kahan Report 'Insufficient' A 1
'Arafat Meeting With Egyptian Official Denied [KUNA] A 2
PLO Invites Prominent Egyptians to PNC Meetings [QNA] A 2
UAE Daily Interviews PLO's Khalil al-Wazir A 2
[Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 9 Feb]
PLO's Al-Wazir Rejects Reagan Mideast Plan [KUNA] A 4

OPEC AFFAIRS

OPEC Secretary General on Market Situation B 1
[Caracas Radio Continente]

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Jidda 8 February C 1
Meets Defense Minister C 1
Meets With King Fahd C 1
'Arafat on Troop Withdrawal [Radio Free Lebanon] C 1
King Fahd Receives Libyan Envoy 9 February C 1

PDRY

Iranian Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives C 2
Delivers Message C 2
Foreign Ministers Meet [IRNA] C 2
Delegation Concludes Visit C 2

EGYPT

Mubarak Receives Socialist Labor Party Leader D 1
MENA on Mubarak Message to Iraq's Saddam Husayn D 1
AL-AHRAM Discusses Utilization of U.S. Aid [7 Feb] D 2

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques E 1
Communique No 993 E 1
Communique No 994 E 2
Communique No 995 E 2

Spokesman Refutes Iranian Claim on Downed Planes E 3
Egypt's Ghali, Al-Baz Arrive for Talks 9 Feb E 4
Meeting With 'Aziz E 4
Talks With Saddam Husayn E 4
Departure for Amman E 5
'Aziz Cable on War Distributed as UN Document E 5

JORDAN

Egypt's Ghali, Al-Baz in Amman, To Go to Beirut [AR-RA'Y 10 Feb] F 1
Meeting With Husayn [INA] F 1
King Husayn Receives Lebanon's Junblatt F 1
Cabinet Discusses Gulf War, Damascus Statement F 1
Netherlands Foreign Minister Confers With Leaders F 2
Foreign Minister al-Qasim F 2
King Husayn F 2
Army Commander Receives Pakistani Delegation F 2

LEBANON

14th Round of Negotiations Resumes 10 Feb G 1
Talks at Qiryat Shemona G 1
New U.S. Proposals Reported G 1
Plenary Ends; Subcommittees Meet G 2
Subcommittees Resume After Lunch G 2
New Security Agreement Signed in Mountains 10 Feb [Radio Free Lebanon] G 2
'Alyah Calm, PFLP Kidnaps Zahlah Bishop's Sister G 3
Ghali Delivers Mubarak Message to Al-Jumayyil G 4
Al-Wazzan Discusses Withdrawals, Other Issues G 4
Press on Kahan Report, U.S. Role, Withdrawals G 4
George Hawi Interviewed on Czech Television [cross-reference] G 5

SYRIA

Soviet Military Delegation Said To Be in Damascus [London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 9 Feb] H 1
Two Soviet Experts Reportedly Killed in Syria [Voice of Lebanon] H 1
Al-Asad Receives New Ambassador to Soviet Union H 1
Algerian Official Arrives in Damascus 9 Feb H 1
Cuban Party Delegation Arrives in Damascus 9 Feb H 1
Montane Statement H 2
Jordanian Movement Secretary Praises Syria H 2
Briefs: State Budget Law H 2

ISRAEL

Reportage on Inquiry Commission's Findings I 1
Cabinet Meeting Ends I 1
Schiffer Report I 2
Peres on Commission Report I 3
Labor Party Discusses Report I 5
Justice Minister Interviewed I 6
Shamir Returns I 7
Sharon Against New Government I 7
Hammer, NRP Position Reported I 7
Druckman, Tehiya on Sharon I 8

NRP on Early Elections I 8
NRP Announces Stand I 8
Alignment on Dissolving Knesset I 9
La'am Faction Supports Sharon I 9
Liberal MK's on Sharon Issue I 9
West Bank Settlers' Position I 9
Cabinet Acceptance 'Shrinking [THE JERUSALEM POST 10 Feb] I 10
Military Aspects of Report [THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Feb] I 11
Judge Receives Telephone Threat I 13
Details of Habib-Begin Meeting on Withdrawals I 13
Negotiations Resume in Qiryat Shemona 10 Feb I 14
Kimche Statement I 14
Talks Agree on Ending War I 14

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Heads of State Arrive for Entente Meeting 8 Feb [Lome] P 1
Talks Begin [Lome] P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Iranian Envoy 'Azizi Meets With Bendjedid 9 Feb Q 1
Abdelghani Optimistic on Cooperation With Tunisia Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Pledges 'Full Assistance' to DPRK [KCNA] Q 1
Interview With Al-Qadhdhafi on French Television Q 2

MOROCCO

Joint Communique With Bangladesh Issued Q 7
PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum Arrives 7 Feb Q 9

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Moi Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi R 1
Air Force Corporal Sentenced to Death for Treason R 1

SOMALIA

Attack on Somali Bases, Casualties Reported [Radio Halgan] R 1
Senior Officer Casualty Denied [Radio Halgan] R 1

TANZANIA

Nyerere Receives Message From Shagari, Khomeyni R 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Obimpeh Says Returns of Expellees Almost Complete T 1
Property Returned by Ship T 1
Rawlings Tells Returnees To Produce Food T 1

NIGERIA

Ali Baba: Aliens May Return, Must Have Papers [Accra] T 2
Audu Calls Deportees Political, Security Risks T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

President dos Santos Convenes People's Assembly U 1
18 Suspended Party Members Rehabilitated U 1
AFP: Dos Santos Restores Unity Within Party U 1
Arab League Chief Arrives in Luanda 8 Feb U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

VOFA on Public Executions, Aid to Frelimo U 3
[Voice of Free Africa]

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Warn Against Disrupting Public Meetings U 4
Labor Will Not Accept Conscription for Coloreds U 4
Soweto's Nthato Motlana Supports New Front U 4
Treurnicht Accepts By-election Challenge U 5
More Houses Demolished Near Capetown 9 Feb U 5
Botha Replies on Seychelles Coup Report U 6

ZIMBABWE

Parliament Scores ZAPU Leadership of Dissidents U 6
[THE HERALD 4 Feb]
Envoy to London Recalled for Consultation U 7

PLO RADIO CONFIRMS KAHAN REPORT 'INSUFFICIENT'

JN092111 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] No matter what the results of the Israeli inquiry commission regarding the Sabra and Shatila massacres committed by the Israeli army and the proxy militias, there remain certain facts no one can ignore regarding the direct responsibility of those who designed and those who implemented the massacres. We still stress, however, that the findings of the aforementioned inquiry are important.

The most prominent fact is that the first responsibility for the carnage of this age in Sabra and Shatila goes to terrorist Begin and his aides Ari'el Sharon and Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan, as well as ranking officials of the Zionist military institution mentioned in the Israeli commission's recommendations.

Terrorist Begin's reaction to and disregard of the commission's findings, the criticism addressed to him and his request to Sharon not to resign prompt observers to state that Begin himself is deeply involved in the planning for the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

The Israeli commission's recommendations could have been more important had they clearly and directly held Menahem Begin responsible for the Sabra and Shatila crimes.

In all the wars launched against the Palestinians and the Arabs since 1948, Begin and his terrorist clique have employed massacres as a method and an official policy. Whenever Begin has failed to achieve his political objectives, he has resorted to crime as a reliable and influential method to achieve his aims. This led him to commit horrible crimes against the Palestinians, beginning with the massacres of Dayr Yasin, Kafr Qasim and Qibya and ending with Sabra and Shatila, where he attempted to annihilate civilian Palestinians as part of his objective to eliminate the PLO. He thought that this task would be completed easily.

The entire world condemned the ugly Zionist crimes against the Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila. The world held Begin and Sharon, as well as their wild dogs the Sa'd Haddad militiamen, responsible for the crimes. Just a few days before the release of the Israeli commission's recommendations, the McBride International Law Commission in London called Begin and other members of his government war criminals because they committed crimes against the Palestinians. In light of this and following the Israeli commission's recommendations, which have insufficiently condemned Begin and his clique, we see that the alignment of effort by all the forces of freedom and progress and all those opposing the policies of terrorism and crime in the world underlines the urgent need for an international tribunal similar to that of the Nuremburg trials in order to try the killers, foremost among them Begin, who is officially wanted by Interpol, because he is responsible for the horrible massacres committed against the Palestinians.

We underline the importance of such an international tribunal because Begin's war of genocide against the Palestinians is a direct implementation of the Nazi policy condemned by the entire world.

It is important to say today that the United States is also a prime defendent in these massacres because it failed to fulfill its vows to protect the Palestinian civilians after the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut.

The Palestinian people led by their sole legitimate representative will continue to increase its revolutionary strength, enriched with numerous struggle experiences and human values.

These people stated their opinion when the first massacre in Dayr Yasin was committed and repeat this opinion again today after the Sabra and Shatila massacres: Sooner or later, the criminals will pay dearly for their crimes.

'ARAFAT MEETING WITH EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL DENIED

LD091136 Kuwait KUNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Amman, 9 Feb (KUNA) -- The Palestine Liberation Organization Wednesday denied reports that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat had met with the head of the Egyptian president's office, Usamah al-Baz, official sources here said.

The PLO's Executive Committee Consultant 'Imad Shakuri noted, "We wish that the press would not publish news which is sensitive to the Palestinian cause".

Al-Baz added, 'Arafat does not hold important meetings secretly.

Meanwhile, State Minister Butrus Ghali and Al-Baz arrived here late Tuesday night and delivered a message to King Husayn from President Husni Mubarak.

PLO INVITES PROMINENT EGYPTIANS TO PNC MEETINGS

GF091215 Doha QNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, 9 Feb (QNA) -- The PLO has invited about 60 Arab and international personalities to attend the Palestine National Council meeting, which is due to begin in Algiers next Monday.

PLO sources told QNA that the invitees include members of the Egyptian political parties, some of whom are some members of the ruling party, leaders of the opposition parties, and unions, in addition to a large number of writers and journalists. The Egyptian delegation is expected to leave for Algiers next Friday and Saturday.

UAE DAILY INTERVIEWS PLO'S KHALIL AL-WAZIR

GF091730 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Feb 83 pp 16, 17

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, by AL-KHALIJ in Aden -- date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-KHALIJ: You are a member of the Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee and it is said that you are most enthusiastic for good relations between the Palestinian revolution and Jordan. What do you want from the good relations with Jordan?

Abu Jihad: In this regard, it is necessary to say that our relations and dialogue with Jordan are not established at the expense of our relations with any other country and they are not directed against anyone or represent an axis against a specific axis. We are against this policy both in logic and tactics. Our dialogue with Jordan is based on our free and independent political decision as a member of the PLO, and we are not required to delegate Jordan to speak for us. We did not and we will not delegate anyone because the PLO acquired this right after a bitter and hard struggle, for which it sacrificed with blood and martyrs.

The organization [PLO] is capable of shouldering its responsibilities in speaking for the people. It is the complete and natural right of the PLO to move with Jordan in anything that favors our national issue and basic objectives and to coordinate with Jordan in some fields in the same way we coordinate with any Arab country. Jordan is an important gate leading to our occupied homeland. It is also our right to look continuously for a formula and framework of relations between our future state and Jordan.

AL-KHALIJ: And what about the future relations which were referred to by confederation and other matters? What about the issue of the joint committee and the delegation of Jordan?

Abu Jihad: We moved toward Jordan after a long stage of struggle and after the position of the PLO had been firmly strengthened as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, and after we had foiled the Zionist-U.S. invasion which was aimed at obliterating the PLO which represents, according to the enemy's leaders, an actual liquidation of the Palestinian issue for many years to come.

Speaking about the future of relations, the Palestinian revolution affirmed that any of its relations should be based on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state first of all -- a state that has its own flag, passports, and foreign ministry. After the establishment of the Palestinian state, we will establish confederal relations and more with Jordan, and together, we will strengthen these relations with other Arab countries.

An expanded study of the political prospects on both the Arab and international levels will be made during the current political negotiations.

AL-KHALIJ: What have you achieved in the process of organizing the troops? Who is behind the idea of forming a national Palestinian liberation army?

Abu Jihad: The military parade which was held is in commemoration of the 18th anniversary of the start of the revolution and has a very important significance, which is that we could reorganize our troops in a considerably short time. As for the formation of a national Palestinian liberation army, practical steps have been made in this regard. Maybe this is the most important reason for holding the parade. We are discussing this matter in the supreme military council which consists of all Palestinian organizations. This matter will also be discussed during the coming meeting of the National Council. The revolution will have its common military methods and unified troops which will have the same armament, organization, and duties.

AL-KHALIJ: Will the troops of the liberation army be included in the new organization?

Abu Jihad: Yes, the revolution will have unified armed forces under the name of the national Palestinian liberation army. This organization has its objective and struggle justifications and will promote the quality of the Palestinian military action. The world will understand this shortly.

AL-KHALIJ: What about the military action in the occupied lands?

Abu Jihad: Our cells, battle groups, and the methods of work have all been considered. Everything has been considered. The occupied lands will always remain the basic arena of our struggle. In fact, it is the only imposed struggle arena.

PLO'S AL-WAZIR REJECTS REAGAN MIDEAST PLAN

LD091106 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0956 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Feb (KUNA) -- The deputy commander of the Palestinian revolution forces, Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, stressed that the PLO will not authorize Jordan to act on its behalf "because the liberation organization has gained this right after a bitter and difficult struggle." He added that "The organization is capable of shouldering in full its responsibilities of speaking in the name of its people. It is our natural and full right to move with Jordan in the service of our national cause and basic aims." He said that "Jordan is the basic gate to our occupied homeland and is with our people in the occupied land. Moreover, it is our right to continuously and permanently search for formulas and frameworks of future relations between our Palestinian state and Jordan because this is our indisputable right, and no one disagrees with us about it."

He said with regard to the timing of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue that "it is misleading and deluding to say that it began after the departure from Beirut or after the Fes summit." He pointed out that since September 1970, the Palesine revolution has been exerting enormous efforts to return to Jordan to be in the prescribed position for its struggle.

Abu Jihad said that Syrian-Palestinian relations are joint fighting and combat relations although there are those who want to create division between Fatah and Svria. This relationship is always a target, "however, relations now are stronger than before." He said, "There are differences between us and the brethren in Syria, but there are no disputes." Abu Jihad stressed this on two counts: The first, an appreciation for the Syrian posture during the Zionist invasion of Lebanon; and the second, connected with the Arab and international political move after Beirut, "in addition to some of the misleading smoke bombs lobbed by some between the organization and Syria about alleged authorizations from the organizations to Jordan and the reasons for Yasir 'Arafat choosing Tunis as his headquarters."

Abu Jihad announced that the issue of forming "the Palestine National Liberation Army" will be one of the main subjects before the Palestine National Council in its forthcoming meetings in Algiers which will also concentrate on the need to strengthen national unity within the framework of the liberation organization on the basis of the political and organization programs.

He pointed out that in its meetings, the National Council will be facing enormous responsibilities in the sphere of consolidating national unity and stiffening the will to fight against the Zionist enemy.

He said that the definite view of the Palestinian revolution about Reagan's plan is that "it does not respond to the aspirations of our Palestinian people."

He said that Reagan carried an absolute big "no" to our right to establish our independent state, "no" to our right to return and to self-determination, and "no" to dialogue with the liberation organization except after it recognizes resolutions 242 and 338, in addition to linking only the [West] Bank's and the [Gaza] sector's connection to Jordan and Israel, in addition to perpetuating the survival of the existing Zionist settlements.

With regard to the Arab peace plan adopted at the Fes summit, Abu Jihad said we look at it as a plan in collision with the plans plotting against our cause, primarily Reagan's plan.

OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL ON MARKET SITUATION

PA032321 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Report by (Luis Manuel Escalante)]

[Text] OPEC Secretary General Marc Nan Nguema is currently visiting Venezuela. He met with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins this afternoon. The OPEC secretary general does not believe that a price war is inevitable. He said that in the face of the problems that the world oil market is beginning to experience, the organization should be very united and should defend its share of the market. Asked why he does not believe there will be a price war, he said:

[Begin recording] [Nguema speaking in English followed by Spanish translation; processed from English] A price war means a complete fall of the market and that means a lot of trouble for everybody. No one is ready to ruin the economy especially at this time when there is a difficult international economic situation. What is happening now is that some oil companies, especially those operating in the non-OPEC countries are trying to get a bigger share of the market and they are decreasing their prices. This kind of attitude has been followed by the Soviet Union because they want to get a bigger share of the market.

[Question] How will OPEC counteract the drop in prices by those companies and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I think that OPEC cannot act in a passionate way and will have to be cool in this kind of situation. We have to see how the situation develops and see what kind of action is being carried out by the other operators on the market. All these days we have been hearing about what may happen with the North Sea producers. We know already what has happened with some oil companies. We know what has happened with the Soviet Union. We have to see what will happen with the North Sea producers and then I think the normal attitude of the OPEC will have to be to act with responsibility. [end recording]

The OPEC secretary general said that the organization has been monitoring the North Sea petroleum operations and that OPEC's duty is to defend its share of the market regardless of what the Soviet Union and other non-OPEC members do.

SAUDI ARABIA

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN JIDDA 8 FEBRUARY

GF090557 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Jidda yesterday on a visit to the Kingdom. Upon arrival, he was received by the Jidda district officer, the director of protocol in Jidda, the acting commander of the western region, and Fatah representative in the Kingdom Rafiq an-Natshah.

Meets Defense Minister

LD081551 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1102 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Jidda, 9 Feb (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, met in Jidda today with Yasir 'Arafat the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. A number of issues of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting, which was attended by the Under Secretary of the Foreign Ministry 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri; the deputy commander in chief of the Palestine Liberation Forces, Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad; and the Fatah representative in the Kingdom Rafiq an-Natshah.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense and aviation, also met today with Yasir 'Arafat. That meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and the deputy commander in chief of the Palestine Liberation Forces, Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad.

Meets With King Fahd

LD092155 Riyadh SPA in English 2034 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Jidda, Feb 9 (SPA) -- King Fahd tonight received PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived here yesterday from Amman for a visit to the Kingdom.

The audience was attended by Mr Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander-in-chief of Palestinian commando forces and a member of the PLO Central Committee, and Mr Rariq an-Natshah, Fatah's representative in Saudi Arabia.

The commando chief earlier met with Second Deputy Premier and Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal for talks on a number of Arab issues.

'Arafat on Troop Withdrawal

NC100859 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] King Fahd last night received PLO Chairman 'Arafat. It has been reported that King Fahd asked Yasir 'Arafat to withdraw the armed Palestinians from Lebanon and that 'Arafat expressed his complete readiness to withdraw his armed men as soon as the Israeli forces withdrew or the Lebanese authorities asked him to do so.

KING FAHD RECEIVES LIBYAN ENVOY 9 FEBRUARY

LD091536 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1513 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Jidda, 9 Feb (SPA) -- This evening, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in audience at the royal palace Mr Ahmad ibn Muhammad Qazzaf the envoy of the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Present at the meeting were: Minister of State, Cabinet member and acting Minister of Oil and Mineral Resources Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, and the Libyan Oil Minister Dr Kamil Muhammad al-Maqhur. [name as received]

PDRY

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

GF071604 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] An Iranian Foreign Ministry delegation arrived in Aden today headed by Brother Seyyed Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on a visit to our country which will last several days.

In a statement to ANA, the Iranian official said he is carrying a written message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers on bilateral relations and Iran's position in the nonaligned countries' conference which will be held in New Delhi shortly.

He said that during his visit, he will hold talks with officials in our country on expanding the relations between the two countries in economic, political, and other fields.

The official was welcomed at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad 'Ali ('Inayah).

Delivers Message

GF071644 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at his office today Brother Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who delivered to him a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i dealing with bilateral relations and means of developing and strengthening them.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD080017 Tehran IRNA in English 1901 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 7 (IRNA) -- Talks on the political problems of the region and the issues relevant to the forthcoming non-aligned summit meet were held between Sheykh ol-Eslam, deputy foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran and 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, in Aden yesterday.

PDRY's minister (?stressed the) need for acivating and strengthening of the steadfastness front. He also talked about the Palestinian problem and the confrontation against the U.S. and the Zionist regime.

Sheykh ol-Eslam later extended an official invitation from Velayati, foreign minister of Iran to his (Velayati's) counterpart to make a visit to the Islamic republic.

Sheykh ol-Eslam arrived in Aden yesterday.

Delegation Concludes Visit

GF081230 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The Iranian delegation -- which is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam -- left Aden today after concluding a visit to the PDRY lasting several days. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad 'Ali (?'Amayil).

MUBARAK RECEIVES SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY LEADER

NC091425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1203 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received this morning at Al-'Urubah Palace the leader of the Socialist Labor Party, Engineer Ibrahim Shukri.

Following the meeting, Ibrahim Shukri stated that he reviewed with President Mubarak the results of his excellency's tour of the United States, Canada, France, and England.

He added that the president was quite clear in expressing Egypt's policy, which holds that the solution of the Palestinian issue is the core of the Mideast problem; that it is imperative to hammer out a formula which would make the Palestinians feel as though they have attained their rights; and that the numerous Israeli positions will not lead Israel to the hoped for policies that can realize peace in the area.

Shukri said: The information which the president gave me will be very valuable for my trip to Algiers to attend the meetings of the PNC. I am attending the council's meetings to gain support for the PLO and for the policies which could lead to solutions under the present circumstances, which the Arabs and the Palestinians must exploit to resolve their issue.

Shukri went on: The proposals which President Mubarak raised are very close to our own views, and they are the sound proposals which are required at this time.

Engineer Shukri praised President Mubarak's attitude toward the opposition saying: The line that President Mubarak has charted for this period is regarded as sound behavior concerning his appraisal of the role of the opposition.

Shukri added: I feel reassured about the president's views on the domestic changes which must take place in the interets of sound democracy and his assurances that the principles which we will follow in the future are those which will enable the people to participate in our comprehensive development.

Asked to comment on the Israeli report regarding the massacres in the Sabra and Shatila camps, the leader of the Socialist Labor Party said: The report has clarified many things, which were known by almost everybody, because these areas were under the control of the Israeli forces when the Sabra and Shatila massacres were committed. The Israeli Government and administration are responsible for what happened. The report confirms this, and Israel must explain its stand to the world -- at least the moral aspect. However, the losses sustained cannot be justified.

MENA ON MUBARAK MESSAGE TO IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN

NC092104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2025 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Cairo, 9 Feb (MENA) -- MENA has learned that President Husni Mubarak's message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, emphasized among other things, the solidarity of the Arab people in Egypt with the fraternal Iraqi people and their leadership in shouldering the pan-Arab responsibility in this strategic part of the Arab homeland.

An Egyptian spokesman described the talks held in Baghdad this evening as positive and fruitful at a time when the Iraqi people are demonstrating rare heroism in confronting the aggression against their land and security. He said that the talks between Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and head of the presidential office for political affairs, with President Saddam Husayn and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz dealt with coordinating the Egyptian and Iraqi positions on issues relevant to nonalignment in view of the forthcoming nonaligned summit in New Delhi. The talks also dealt with several important pan-Arab and international questions based on the common interest and destiny of all peoples of the Arab nation. This source further said that both sides agreed to intensify, coordinate, and deepen cooperation between the two countries. President Mubarak sent Mr Butrus Ghali and Dr Usamah al-Baz to Baghdad on a special mission to meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and convey a message.

AL-AHRAM DISCUSSES UTILIZATION OF U.S. AID

PM091609 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 7 Feb 83 p 7

[Editorial: "U.S. Aid"]

[Text] One of the most important results of President Mubarak's visit to the United States was that the U.S. side has become convinced of the need for Egypt to have greater flexibility in the utilization of U.S. aid and loans.

This in itself is an important turning point in the shaping of economic relations between the two countries, indicating a growing confidence on the U.S. side in our future potential.

Unquestionably Egypt's return to a planning system and its success in preparing a balanced 5-year plan for the first time since the early sixties was in itself proof for the U.S. side of the Egyptian side's earnestness in fulfilling development targets and creating the fundamental basis and suitable conditions for production and increasing GNP and the rate of growth, all of which will promote stability and improve economic conditions as well as provide the necessary guarantee for repayment [of loans].

Regardless of the question of cash flow in the context of such aid, linking the aid to the 5-year development plan would enhance its effectiveness and improve its utilization by allocating the aid to specific sectors instead of specific projects which might fail or falter. This would enable Egypt to have greater control over allocating this aid according to the priorities of the plan and to use balances that have remained idle because of the failure of some projects in other spheres. This will achieve the desired results and benefit the various investment projects, the return on which would improve to the benefit of the party investing in the activities relating to the development plan.

The flexibility that has been approved in principle has to be endorsed by Congress, but this should be no problem in view of the good impression the visit left in Congressional quarters. What matters now, however is that flexibility should also be shown in the Egyptian performance in fulfilling the plan. We mean that actions should be free of all bureaucratic and administrative restrictions and that the efficiency and production rate should be the norm by which management in judged.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 993

JN091752 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1706 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Communique No 993 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 9 February]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To keep the banners of our people and army high and lofty, the glorious Iraqis and their valiant Armed Forces are continuing their just fight and their splendid and courageous confrontation of the rancorous enemy forces to prevent the enemy from obtaining even one foothold on a single inch of sacred Iraqi territory. The results of the activities are:

1. At 0630 this morning, the enemy carried out a new offensive against one of our valiant formations in the Maysan sector in the Ash-Shib area. Our units confronted the enemy and clashed with its forces in fierce battles which lasted until 1645 today. Our valiant forces succeeded in destroying the attacking enemy force and in preventing it from achieving its evil designs. The enemy left its dead littering no man's land. Many Iranian elements who preferred captivity to certain death were captured. A count of enemy losses will be released later.

2. This morning, several enemy naval targets were discovered at the entrance of Khowr-e Musa, preparing to enter Bandar-e Khomeyni Port. Our valiant naval force and its daring aircraft intercepted them, attacked them, and this morning succeeded in destroying three naval targets: the first at 1104, the second at 1107, and the third at 1109. All our naval units and raiding aircraft returned to their bases safely and victoriously.

3. Our valiant eagles all day today carried out very fierce raids and attacks against enemy forces, positions, and troop concentrations opposite the positions of our courageous units in the Maysan operational sector. They concentrated their attacks on the enemy targets in the Ash-Shib area in the aforementioned sector and against other military targets deep inside enemy territory. Through their unique courage, they succeeded in inflicting the heaviest losses in life and equipment on the aggressors. All our aircraft carried out a total of 148 combat missions today.

4. Our valiant helicopters all day today carried out intensive raids against enemy positions, hardware, and troop concentrations in the Ash-Shib area in the Maysan operational sector, scoring very effective hits and destroying 15 tanks, 14 personnel carriers, 9 excavators, 22 vehicles of various types, 1 missile launcher, and 46 personnel assembly points. All our helicopters returned safely to base after completing a total of 70 combat missions.

5. The treacherous enemy resumed its shelling today of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, and Zurbatiyah, causing damage to civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 February 1983

Communique No 994

JN100658 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0622 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Communique No 994 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 10 February]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Nay, we hurl the truth against falsehood, and it knocks out its brain, and behold, falsehood doth perish. [Koranic verse] The shameful suspects shall be vanquished.

O great people, O sons of our heroic Armed Forces. Despite our continuous warnings to Iran's rulers, despite our repeated calls for saving bloodshed and for following the path of peace and despite the bitter results reaped by the expansionist aggressors from their rash expansionist offensives during the past 4 days, the enemy embarked on another adventure against the same sector in the Ash-Shib area at the Maysan operational sector and in the same directions as previously.

The enemy offensive began at 2100 yesterday. Our bold forces confronted it with their well-known valor and with men devoted to the homeland, glory, and honor so that Iraq's banner will remain high and its honor safeguarded.

Thus, these men's weapons harvested Khomeyni's aides, scattering them in all directions and turning them into food for the birds of prey. The counterattack force, in cooperation with our steadfast units in the defensive positions, isolated the basic part of the attacking force which consisted of tanks, armored vehicles, and infantry.

Our heroic forces are launching bold attacks on the aggressing forces, tightening the noose around them in one of the most splendid epics in the steadfast confrontation of the criminal aggression. While the isolated enemy force is trying to flee, our units are encircling it, depriving it of all connection with enemy units and cutting off supply lines and the attempt to withdraw. Consequently, this force can only completely surrender or be exposed to complete annihilation. Part of this force from the armor and infantry responded and surrendered to our heroic forces. Hundreds of POW's have been evacuated to the rear positions. Meanwhile, our valiant forces are pressuring the enemy and tightening the siege.

O compatriots and valiant Army, we will provide you with further details on the battle in a subsequent communique.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 February 1983

Communique No 995

JN100918 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Communique No 995 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 10 February]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. And we have put a bar in front of them and a bar behind them. And further, we have covered them up so that they cannot see. [Koranic verse]

O great Iraqi people, O sons of the glorious Arab nation everywhere, O brave fighters wherever you may be: Congratulations on your splendid victories. Congratulations to all honorable ones on the stand of glory and pride which is adopted by Iraq's Al-Qadisiyah today, Iraq of the honorable Arabs everywhere. O glorious Iraqis, you have become a sumbol of the Arabs' glory and steadfastness and a symbol of valiant defense of their history, present and future. They all appreciate your heroic stand by which you defended the nation's sovereignty, honor, and security at a time when you are defending Iraq's honor, sovereignty, and security.

O brothers, we bring you the happy tidings of the defeat of injustice and the triumph of right. Subsequent to our communique, No 994, issued this morning, the besieged force surrendered at 0900 today. The besieged force consisted of an armored brigade and a number of infantry brigades. More than 1,000 surrendered. The bodies of the others littered the battlefield.

O glorious Iraqis and honorable Arabs, this was one of the greatest battles. It raged between our forces and the forces of the unjust and suspect enemy throughout last night and until 0400 this morning. The results and spirit of this battle are similar to those of the first Arab battles at the beginning of Islam. Thus, the Iraqis stress day after day and battle after battle their affiliation to the first Al-Qadisiyah and its men in both spirit and kinship, in words and deeds. May God bless the ancestors of Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah, the great honest prophet, and the ancestors of 'Ali, 'Umar, Khalid, Salah ad-Din, and Al-Qa'qa'. Our ancestors have every right to be proud of those valiant ancestors, carriers of the banner and principles. All Iraqis have every right to feel proud of their brave sons. The glorious Iraqi women should be proud of their sons, husbands, brothers, and fathers whose heroic stands embroidered the forehead of history and glory with the most splendid words of past history and with what history will record for them in the future.

Congratulations to all of us on this great victory. We thank God for his gracious promise and God's peace and blessing be upon the last of the prophets and messengers. We beseech the Almighty God to have mercy on our martyrs and have them in his abode. God is great and glory to those defending pride, glory, honor, and legitimate life. God is great and death and disgrace to the charlatans, the aides of Khomeyni, and the evil forces standing behind them, encouraging aggression and evil. God is great and glory to Iraq and the great Arab nation.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 February 1983

SPOKESMAN REFUTES IRANIAN CLAIM ON DOWNED PLANES

JN092024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Summary from poor reception] Baghdad, 9 Feb (INA) -- A military spokesman this evening refuted Iranian claims that four Iraqi aircraft had been shot down. In a statement to INA, the military spokesman said the Iraqi aircraft, which successfully carried out 218 combat mission in the Maysan operational theater against enemy targets deep inside enemy territory, had all returned safely to base.

EGYPT'S GHALI, AL-BAZ ARRIVE FOR TALKS 9 FEB

JN090935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Feb (INA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived here before noon today on a visit to Iraq, during which he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on development in the Iraqi-Iranian war and on current Arab and international issues.

Dr Ghali is accompanied by Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the Egyptian president's office for political affairs.

Meeting With 'Aziz

JN091626 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Feb (INA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received here today Dr. Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the Arab situation, particularly the Palestinian issue and its developments, the situation in Lebanon, the Nonaligned Movement, and the agenda of the seventh nonaligned conference scheduled to convene in New Delhi. They also discussed several international issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Foreign Ministry under secretary.

Talks With Saddam Husayn

JN091848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Feb (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn this evening received Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Foreign Minsitry under secretary.

Dr Ghali conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, stating Egypt's solidarity with Iraq in its just battle against the Iranian regime's aggression, which has Iraq and the Arab nation as targets. The message also reiterated that Egypt continues to stand by Iraq in this battle of pan-Arab importance.

During the meeting, which was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Khalid Abd al-Mun'im Rashid, chief of the President's Office, President Saddam Husayn praised Egypt's national stand and President Husni Mubarak's stand.

President Saddam Husayn stated that the Iraqi command and people expected such a stand by Egypt, famous for its genuine Arab feelings and sense of responsibility.

President Saddam Husayn explained to the Egyptian minister the situation on the battlefronts and the high preparedness of the Iraqi Armed Forces, which constantly have proved that they can defeat the Iranian aggressions.

Dr Butrus Ghali informed the president about the results of the talks and contacts President Husni Mubarak held during his recent visits to the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and France.

During the meeting they reviewed the current Arab situation and issues of mutual interest.

Departure for Amman

JN091928 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1905 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Feb (INA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad for Amman this evening at the end of a short visit to Iraq.

During the visit, Dr Ghali held talks with President Saddam Husayn and conveyed an oral message to the president from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, stating Egypt's solidarity with Iraq in its just battle against the Iranian regime's aggression, which has Iraq and the Arab nation as its target and its readiness to stand by Iraq in its pan-Arab battle.

President Saddam Husayn praised Egypt's national stand and President Husni Mubarak's stand.

Dr Ghali also held talks with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the Arab situation, particularly the Palestinian cause, the situation in Lebanon, and the Nonaligned Movement.

'AZIZ CABLE ON WAR DISTRIBUTED AS UN DOCUMENT

JN100950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] United Nations, 10 Feb (INA) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has distributed a cable from Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, as a UN General Assembly document. The cable calls on the United Nations to meet its responsibilities concerning the new Iranian aggression against Iraq.

In his cable sent yesterday, the foreign minister drew the attention of the United Nations to the intentions of the Iranian regime to penetrate the international border with Iraq as a threat to Iraqi sovereignty and security and welcomed any positive UN step to strengthen the UN role in finding a just and peaceful settlement to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

EGYPT'S GHALI, AL-BAZ IN AMMAN; TO GO TO BEIRUT

JN100704 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, and Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Foreign Ministry first under secretary, arrived in Amman late last night at the end of a several hour visit to Iraq. They will leave Amman this morning for Beirut to deliver a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Meeting With Husayn

JN100936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Amman, 10 Feb (INA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian Foreign Ministry first under secretary, left Amman for Beirut this morning after a short visit. Dr Ghali has a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on the latest Arab and international developments. The Egyptian minister will also brief the Lebanese officials on the outcome of President Mubarak's recent visit to the United States, Britain, and France.

Jordan's King Husayn met with Ghali and Al-Baz last night and discussed the Palestinian cause and the Zionist withdrawal from Lebanon.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES LEBANON'S JUNBLATT

JN091919 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, in the Royal Hashemite Court this evening.

The talks centered on the developments in the situation in Lebanon and the progress of the Lebanese-U.S.-Israeli negotiations. King Husayn reaffirmed the need for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces of occupation from all Lebanese territory. He also stressed the importance of preserving Lebanon's unity and independence to play its role within the fraternal Arab group.

CABINET DISCUSSES GULF WAR, DAMASCUS STATEMENT

JN091436 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran chaired a Cabinet meeting this afternoon. The Cabinet reviewed the latest reports on the front in fraternal Iraq and the confrontation and destruction of the new Iranian aggression by the valiant Iraqi forces. The Cabinet affirmed Jordan's support for fraternal steadfast Iraq, which is defending the Arab nation's integrity against the Iranian aggression on Arab land and rights being continued with the encouragement and support of some Arab sides.

The Cabinet reaffirmed its denunciation of the Syrian-Libyan-Iranian statement issued in Damascus, which supported the continued Iranian aggression against the Arab nation and land. The cabinet called on all Arab countries to stand together with fraternal Iraq in confronting the aggression and adhering to the Arab League Charter and the collective Arab defense pact.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH LEADERS

Foreign Minister al-Qasim

JN091450 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Foreign Minister, Marwan al-Qasim met with Van den Broek, the Netherlands minister of foreign affairs, and his delegation in his office this morning. Al-Qasim and the guest delegation reviewed the developments in the situation in the region and peace efforts aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive solution in the region. Al-Qasim noted Jordan's position on these efforts and its aspirations for peace. Al-Qasim affirmed the seriousness of the Israeli expansionist settlement policy at the expense of Arab land and rights and Israel's aggressive intentions as represented in digging the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal. He also stressed the importance of securing complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and enabling Lebanon to regain sovereignty and control of its territory.

King Husayn

JN091912 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received in the Royal Hashemite Court this evening Van den Broek, the Netherlands foreign minister. The two discussed current international issues, the developments in the situation in the Middle East and the Arab and international efforts aimed at achieving a just, permanent, and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue.

His majesty explained the suffering of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories as a result of the settlement and expulsion policy of the Israeli occupation authority. He stressed the need to implement Security Council Resolution 242, which stipulated the inadmissibility of the seizure of land by force. His majesty also stressed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights. His majesty called on the European countries to fulfill their responsibilities and participate in the Middle East peace efforts.

His Majesty also explained the new Jordanian course which aims at finding a practical framework toward realizing [Israeli] -- withdrawal from the occupied territories and enabling the Palestinian people to practice their legitimate rights. His majesty also warned of the consequences of the continued Israeli aggression against fraternal Lebanon. His majesty condemned the Iranian aggression against fraternal Iraq, which is an attack against the Arab nation.

Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim attended the meeting.

ARMY COMMANDER RECEIVES PAKISTANI DELEGATION

JN091217 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received in his office at the General Command this morning staff Lieutenant General (Sayyid Rifaqat), Pakistani deputy chief of staff, and his military delegation. The meeting was attended by staff Major General Fathi Abu Talib, Jordanian chief of staff.

The Pakestani military delegation arrived in Amman this morning on a visit of several days to Jordan during which it will meet with officials and visit military institutes and sites as well as some historical places.

14TH ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS RESUMES 10 FEB

Talks at Qiryat Shemona

NC100853 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0810 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Dispatch of the Lebanese Information Ministry delegation from Qiryat Shemona in Arabic, French, and English; processed from English]

[Text] Good morning. This is the official delegation of the Ministry of Information reporting from Qiryat Shemona on our first message this day. There is no doubt about the [words indistinct] that the 14th round of talks will today be holding between the Lebanese, American, and Israeli negotiators. In fact, the shadow of the recommendations of the Kahan investigation committee are indeed in balance and the arrival of the U.S. Middle East envoy, Philip Habib, bearing the latest American proposals aimed at uprating [as heard] Cairo's breakthrough in the slow pace of negotiations. In any case, the news today speculates about a foreseeable agreement that would be reached over the issue of early warning stations after, of course, a general withdrawal of all foreign troops has been operated on the Lebanese soil. The three delegations have already arrived to the Edelstein Social Center for the first plenary session this morning is to take place. The weather is splendid in Beirut as well as in Qiryat Shemona. In any case the official delegation of the Ministry of Information will be in direct link with you to provide you all day long with anything worth broadcasting the moment it emerges. The plenary session is expected to start in 15 minutes time. Until our next message, cheerup. This is the official delegation of the Ministry of Information reporting from Qiryat Shemona.

New U.S. Proposals Reported

NC100935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0850 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Dispatch by the Lebanese Information Ministry delegation in Qiryat Shemona in Arabic, French, and English, processed from English]

[Text] Hello again. This is our second message from Qiryat Shemona where the official delegation of the Ministry of Information is there just to give you the latest on the 14th plenary session held right here. There is a new American proposal to be discussed today in the first plenary session here in Qiryat Shemona. In any case, well informed sources close to the negotiators have declared that the latest American proposals may well today be on the agenda of talks. The plenary session opened around 1030. The heads of delegations declined to make any comment before the beginning of talks. We remind that so many new factors are to be taken in consideration today, from the Kahan 115-page report to the American new proposals brought by Habib to the possibility of an agreement on an early first withdrawal in the framework of a global one before discussions on any other item on the agenda since Lebanon considers and believes that the chief aim of the negotiations must necessarily materialize in an overall withdrawal of forces from our territory. So far nothing can be guaranteed, but the wind of a drastic change may well be starting to blow. Towards this, may be. It's too early to speculate. Well, in any case, better be patient and better stay on the wait-and-see policy.

Plenary Ends; Subcommittees Meet

NC100954 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Dispatch by the Lebanese Information Ministry delegation in Qiryat Shemona in Arabic, French and English; processed from English]

[Text] Well, this morning the first plenary session ended following half an hour of debating. At the opening of the session, the head of the Lebanese delegation, Dr Antoine Fattal, at once proceeded to talk on the question of withdrawals regardless of what is being speculated outside or in the region, starting from the Kahan report which was published the day before to the latest American proposals carried by Habib. The head of the Lebanese delegation, Dr Fattal, confirmed the urgency to avoid unnecessary details and stressed the importance to start establishing a general and complete timetable for withdrawals.

Dr David Kimche, responding or answering Dr Fattal, reiterated Israel's view to respect the sovere[illegible]ty and integrity of the Lebanese territories.

Right after the meeting broke off, the conferees split to meet in subcommittees. First the subcommittee for mutual relations, and second the subcommittee for withdrawals and security arrangements.

This is the latest news on the tripartite conference here in Qiryat Shemona. Anything comes up will be with you any moment now.

Subcommittees Resume After Lunch

NC101136 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Dispatch by the Lebanese Information Ministry Delegation in Qiryat Shemona in Arabic, French, and English; processed from English]

[Text] The latest from Qiryat Shemona is that in a relaxed atmosphere the three subcommittees ended their morning meeting at exactly 1305. The three subcommittees which were meeting this morning are first, the subcommittee dealing with the security arrangements and the withdrawals of all foreign troops, the second one is the subcommittee dealing with the mutual relations, and the third one is the subcommittee dealing with the termination of the state of war between the two countries. In any case, nothing has seeped from these negotiations this morning. At present all members of the official delegations are heading for the North Hotel to have lunch. That is what we are planning to do right now. In any case, till this afternoon we will be with you with what may come up.

NEW SECURITY AGREEMENT SIGNED IN MOUNTAINS 10 FEB

NC101011 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] In the wake of the Socialists' repeated violation of the agreement which was signed between the Lebanese Forces and the Socialist Party 3 days ago, the implementation of which the Israeli forces had guaranteed, a new agreement was signed at 0100 today between the Lebanese Forces and the Socialists. The Israelis have again undertaken to guarantee the agreement.

The most important clauses of the agreement call for a halt to the fighting and the banning of kidnappings and sniping and all actions that could cause the agreement to collapse -- just as the previous agreement had stipulated.

It has been announced that all the roads on the mountain must be opened and armed barriers must be removed and that the two sides can keep their present military positions but should not reinforce them with more forces and equipment.

It has also been agreed to ban armed manifestations, to prevent military vehicles from passing through the area, and to bar any foreign group from entering the area to carry out actions that disturb security.

In the new agreement, the parties concerned have again committed themselves to work to bring about the return of the evacuees to their homes and to safeguard them.

The new point in the agreement is the establishment of an operations room staffed by the three parties to guarantee the implementation of the agreement and to deal with any new developments. However, the question of military barracks has not been resolved, but it was mentioned that the question of kidnapped persons will be dealt with later.

The new agreement comes into effect at 0800 today.

Up to the time the agreement was announced at 0100, the Socialists continued to attack, burn, and loot the property of the Christian citizens in the western quarter of 'Alayh. Yesterday the Socialists kidnapped a student of the Ar-Rutaba' school on the ('Anun-Bariyah) road in Ash-Shuf district. They also kidnapped citizens Yusuf 'Ubay and Joseph As'ad Jirjis of the town of Zahlah in upper Al-Matn. The names of these two citizens have been added to the list of the kidnapped Christians whose fate is still unknown.

The Socialists' practices were yesterday denounced by leading officials in 'Alayh. Amir Majid Arsalam called for serious work to preserve the interests of the Christian citizens and to return the evacuees to their homes and property. Former deputy Fadlallah Talhuq also denounced the Socialist practices. He said that the acts of aggression and burning to which the western quarter of 'Alayh has been subjected are denounced and condemned and that we shall seek to identify the perpetrators and to hand them over to the Lebanese judiciary.

As for the security situation in Tripoli, strong tension prevails in Al-Qubbah area after shells and bursts of gunfire were directed at the Internal Security Forces in Al-Amirikan square last night, and armed men have been reported to have spread out in the area, particularly in Bab at-Tabbanah and Al-Qubbah on the one side and Ba'l Muhsin -- where 'Alawite and Syrian forces are stationed -- on the other.

'ALAYH CALM, PFLP KIDNAPS ZAHLAH BISHOP'S SISTER

NC100948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] The security situation in 'Alayh is calm, but all the roads are perilous. An Israeli force is still stationed in the western quarter where the Socialists have burned scores of houses after having looted them.

In the areas of Suq al-Gharb, Bhamdun, and Ash-Shuwayfat, guarded calm prevails. The Rashmayya-Ma'sriti road is still cut off.

It has transpired that the party which has been behind the kidnapping of Sister Therese, sister of Bishop Joseph Iskandar, the Maronite bishop of Zahlah, is the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The front kidnapped her yesterday as she was travelling between Sa'd Nayil and Ksarah.

GHALI DELIVERS MUBARAK MESSAGE TO AL-JUMAYYIL

NC101042 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this morning met with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Egyptian presidential adviser Usamah al-Baz, who arrived in Beirut around 1030 today.

The Egyptian minister delivered a message from President Husni Mubarak to President al-Jumayyil.

AL-WAZZAN DISCUSSES WITHDRAWALS, OTHER ISSUES

NC081930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] In a statement to the [Lebanese] television's "Behind the News" forum, that will be featured this evening, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan spoke about current issues and the results of his recent tour of Switzerland, Tunisia, and the Vatican. He defined important issues on various developments and on the construction, economic, political, administrative, and information levels.

On the international level, Al-Wazzan stressed that Europe is ready to participate in helping Lebanon and that the international organizations are interested in Lebanon but are awaiting the return of stability to Lebanon.

On the Arab level, Al-Wazzan said Arab aid is awaiting the consolidation of security in Lebanon. He said the Arab League will play its role in supporting the Lebanese question. Al-Wazzan spoke about the Egyptian-Lebanese contacts, the results of his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat and his visit to the Vatican. He asserted that there are written affirmations regarding the Syrian and Palestinian withdrawal from Lebanon. The date of these withdrawals will be set when Lebanon decides on this in light of its supreme interests and when the Israelis become ready to withdraw from Lebanon. He affirmed that the occupying Israeli presence cannot be equated with the Syrian and Palestinian presence.

Al-Wazzan said the eruptions in the mountain and Beirut are attempts to thwart the efforts of the legitimate Lebanese efforts to restore sovereignty and authority over greater Beirut. He held Israel responsible for what is taking place in the mountains within the framework of international law. He also spoke about the Army and the service of the flag. He said Lebanon will not wait for the completion of building the Army to hold the reins of the country. Lebanon will begin to hold the reins gradually until it regains all its capabilities. He affirmed that the government is one and united and that the reports on differences among the government members are smoke bombs that are quickly exposed. He called for the unity of the people and the government to save Lebanon. He also spoke about development and construction projects, the officers' resignations, pushing the wheel of administrations, the exceptional powers, and information issues.

PRESS ON KAHAN REPORT, U.S. ROLE, WITHDRAWALS

NC100915 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Feb 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Concerning the uproar in Israel, the future of Lebanon, and the future of Sharon, AN-NAHAR says: Lebanon considers what has happened and what is happening in the country is one of the results of the Israeli operation.

Therefore, a solution will not be made by dismissing a minister or by changing a portfolio or by any other Israeli Governmental solution but by withdrawing the Israeli army and by restoring Lebanese control over all Lebanese territory after achieving other withdrawals.

Lebanon's fears are justified. Israel is evading the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. negotiations by beginning a crisis in its relations with the United States. It has left General Sharon to attempt to initiate negotiations on the periphery of negotiations.

AN-NAHAR adds: Habib is requested to obtain clear answers to questions he previously posed. He should prevent Begin's government from leaving the negotiations to occupy itself with Sharon's crisis and its possible consequences. If with publication of the [Kahan commission's] report, time has run out for Sharon before scoring successes in Lebanon, what is important is that Habib should not lose his battle for time.

In its editorial, AS-SAFIR discusses Begin's dilemma and says: Menahem Begin is experiencing a political and personal dilemma. Therefore, he is adjourning Cabinet meetings and deferring a difficult decision which inevitably must be made. The Kahan commission's report is burdening him and leading to a serious situation. As for all that was said in Israel about the ethical crisis which shocked society by the invasion and the massacres which followed, the Sabra and Shatila massacres may not be the greatest of all. The Israeli army's direct responsibility for these massacres cannot be denied.

AS-SAFIR adds: Begin has a dilemma: Either support his defense minister Ari'el Sharon or abandon him. What other option provides more than one possibility? [as heard]

AL-BAYRAQ is not optimistic of the U.S. pressure on Israel. The paper asks: What is Philip Habib doing or what he can do? It is true that Philip Habib represents President Ronald Reagan. However, President Reagan told a Jewish congress a few days ago that he will not impose sanctions against Israel. This means that the United States will not exercise all its power to make others understand. This includes all the foreign forces which should leave Lebanon. Their continued presence in Lebanon amounts to declaring war on the United States.

GEORGE HAWI INTERVIEWED ON CZECH TELEVISION

For Prague television coverage of a 9 February interview with Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi concerning the situation in Lebanon and support for the peace initiatives of the Socialist states, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 10 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION SAID TO BE IN DAMASCUS

PM101051 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 Feb 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Secret and Not for Publication"]

[Text] A large Soviet military delegation led by a high-ranking military official for some days now has been holding secret talks with Syrian military officials in Damascus.

TWO SOVIET EXPERTS REPORTEDLY KILLED IN SYRIA

NC101022 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] A Voice of Lebanon reporter has learned that two Soviet experts were assassinated some days ago on the Euphrates Dam road in Syria. The Syrian authorities have taken stringent precautions and measures against the Palestinians. They have imposed strict restrictions on the movements of the Palestinians and have banned their travel except with special permit from the Interior Ministry. Meanwhile, reserve men have been called up in the various Syrian governorates.

Our reporter adds that Syria has been experiencing a wave of inflation, which has provoked complaints, and that some cases of skin diseases have appeared in some areas in Idlib Governorate.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET UNION

JN029010 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] New Syrian ambassador to the USSR Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi was sworn in before President Hafiz al-Asad at 1900 this evening on the occasion of his appointment in this post. Following the ceremony, President al-Asad met with the new Syrian ambassador in Moscow and gave him instructions.

ALGERIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 9 FEB

JN092002 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1735 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Damascus, 9 Feb (SANA) -- Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, secretary of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, arrived in Damascus today on a visit to Syria within the framework of the fraternal relations between Syria and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party on the one hand, and Algeria and the FLN on the other. During his stay in Syria, Messaadia will deliver a message to Syrian President Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party, from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Messaadia was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th party assistant secretary general; Comrade Dr 'Abd al-Hafiz Nu'man, National Command member; party comrades; the Algerian ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 9 FEB

JN091444 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A Cuban Communist Party [PCC] delegation led by Comrade Jesus Montane, PCC Central Committee Politburo alternate member, and chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations, arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

During the visit, the delegation will hold political and party talks to promote the longstanding firm relations between the two friendly parties and countries. The delegation will also sign a joint agreement between the Ba'th Party and the PCC. The guest delegation was welcome at Damascus International Airport by Comrade Muhammad Haydar, Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the External Relations Office; Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, National Command reserve member; a number of party comrades in the External Relations Office; and the Cuban ambassador in Damascus.

Montane Statement

JN092050 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1710 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Damascus, 9 Feb (SANA) -- A Cuban Communist Party [PCC] delegation led by Comrade Jesus Montane, PCC Central Committee Politburo alternate member, and chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations, arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

In a statement at the airport, Comrade Jesus Montane said: Our current visit to Syria falls within the framework of our solidarity with the Arab liberation movement and support for the Palestinian people's just struggle. He added: We continue to promote the fraternal relations with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria, and expand the social and economic relations between Syria and Cuba.

Comrade Montane concluded: We have come to Syria to visit our Syrian friends, to reaffirm our sincere solidarity with them in these circumstances in which they are exposed to the Zionist aggression and to discuss a number of international issues.

JORDANIAN MOVEMENT SECRETARY PRAISES SYRIA

JN100758 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Tripoli -- Ahmad 'Ubaydat, secretary of the Jordanian National Movement, has praised Syria's heroic stand and confrontation of the Zionist aggression against Lebanon.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent in Tripoli, 'Ubaydat stressed that Syria should be proud of the fact that all Arab national movements that represent the Arab nation have admitted Syria's honorable role in repulsing the Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He reaffirmed the Jordanian National Movement's support for Syria's struggle against the Zionist and imperialist plots being concocted in the Arab region with the aim of undermining Syria's steadfastness and heroic stand.

BRIEFS

STATE BUDGET LAW -- President Hafiz al-Asad has issued law No 3 for 1983 setting allocations in the general budget for fiscal year 1983 at 37,253,000,000 Syrian pounds and estimated revenues at the same amount. The People's Assembly approved this law at its 3 February session. The law adds all investment allocations in the general budget which have not been noted in the fifth 5-year plan to the fifth plan and amends its investments. [Text] [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Feb 83 JN]

REPORTAGE ON INQUIRY COMMISSION'S FINDINGS

Cabinet Meeting Ends

TA091936 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Report by political correspondent Yoram Ronen -- live, at prime minister's office]

[Text] The Cabinet session has finished, just now. The Cabinet decided to hold another session tomorrow at 1700 local time at the chief of staff's request to hear several more of the officers the inquiry commission recommended be dismissed from their posts. Apparently, the head of the IDF intelligence branch, Major General Yehoshu'a Sagi and the man who was the commander of the IDF Unit in Beirut, Colonel 'Amos Yaron, will appear tomorrow. In this way, then, the Cabinet has decided to postpone its decision until the additional session tomorrow. The decision tomorrow will apparently be that the Cabinet accepts the inquiry commission's recommendations.

If there are no unexpected developments, it may be assumed that the trend emerging this evening among the coalition partners is to bring the elections to the next Knesset along with the agreement of all the coalition partners. During the Cabinet session here this evening, one of the ministers asked Minster of Education and Culture Zvulun Hammer what the National Religious Party's [NRP] position will be if it is decided to advance the elections. Minister Hammer replied: I do not reject this completely. From this it is assumed that it will be possible to persuade the NRP to bring the elections to the next Knesset and thus guarantee a majority of at least 61 Knesset votes for a draft motion to advance the elections and disperse the Knesset.

Simultaneously with the Cabinet session, all the coalition partners continued, in a nearby room, consultations about the party moves, studying these moves under the leadership of coalition chairman MK Avraham Shapira. The contacts with the NRP Knesset members and the NRP leaders continued throughout the day, inside and outside the Knesset, in order to try to persuade the NRP to agree to advance the Knesset elections.

As I said, the Cabinet has decided to postpone the decision until tomorrow and from the first statements we have received from the Cabinet session, we were told that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, who left the session an hour ago in order to take part in a reception he is giving in honor of the Zaire defense minister, said at the Cabinet session that he recommended that the inquiry commission's recommendations be adopted. It is not clear whether he meant that only the recommendations about the political echelons be adopted, as he said this afternoon, or that all the recommendations be adopted, both those concerning the political echelons and those involving the military echelons.

Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Refa'el Eytan asked to speak at the session and said that there was a startling disproportion [last word in English] between the factual findings of the Kahan report and the gravest recommendations regarding the army officers which the commission is recommending be implemented.

Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who cut short his visit to Europe to attend this evening's Cabinet session, demanded the Cabinet not rush and not make any decision tonight. It must continue to discuss and consider this issue; time is not pressing, the foreign minister said. He raised the possibility of adopting only some of the commission's recommendations and of completely rejecting another section.

Minister of Energy Yitzhaq Moda'i, too, who returned from New York a short while ago, said the Cabinet should not make hasty decisions.

The attorney general, Yitzhaq Zamir, said that the Cabinet must adopt the inquiry commission's recommendations fully and without any reservations. Minister of Education and Culture Zvulun Hammer, who already expressed himself, as I said, has also expressed enthusiastic support for the adoption of all the inquiry commission's recommendations, adding that the NRP was not threatening to abandon the coalition and it was not thinking of creating an alternative coalition with the Alignment.

People close to the prime minister got the impression that Mr Begin has already decided what he will do. Today, they said, he was in a fighting mood and his spirits were most high. What Mr Begin decided is something nobody yet knows, at this stage. In any event, it is clear that the prime minister will be very happy if the NRP, together with TAMI and Agudat Yisra'el, agree to advance the next Knesset elections. If not, those close to the prime minister are saying, Mr Begin also has other options. The prime minister confidants completely reject the possibility of Mr Begin going to the president, resigning with the entire government, and making up another government without Ari'el Sharon or with Ari'el Sharon in another post, besides defense minister. That is not to be considered, they say.

So, the Cabinet session has ended. There will be another one tomorrow at 1700 and that will apparently be the last Cabinet session that will discuss the recommendations of the commission of inquiry into the events of the massacre in Sabra and Shatila.

Schiffer Report

TA101143 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1110 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Report from the prime minister's office by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- live]

[Text] Quiet prevailed in the prime minister's office before noon today. Menahem Begin's advisers say that the prime minister has already decided: He will adopt the recommendations and conclusions of the Kahan commission. This means the Cabinet is going to demand that Defense Minister Sharon draw personal conclusions, for otherwise the prime minister will be able to apply Clause 21 of the basic law; the government, whereby the prime minister, is authorized, after informing the Cabinet of his intention to do so, to dismiss a minister. Ari'el Sharon is required to resign himself and to stop demanding [lidrosh] that the prime minister do this for him.

Quiet prevails in Menahem Begin's office today. Sharon is being awaited here but it seems he will not arrive. As quoted yesterday, the defense minister said he will not put the mark of Cain on his brow. Is Sharon nearing the end of the road? The answer given in political circles is not to this question but to the question of the speed with which he is bound to end this chapter in his life.

What will happen if he does not resign? For the time being the prime minister continues to adhere to the position that he will not dismiss Sharon. The situation will then be intolerable and there will be no way out of going to the president and having the entire government resign.

Before noon, the prime minister had a long conversation with Foreign Minister Shamir. Shamir is not content with the commission's conclusions, and this is an understatement.

Another interesting political fact: Over the last 2 days, Yoram Aridor turned into the person closest to Menahem Begin, and Begin consults him ceaselessly. This morning, too, Aridor was at the prime minister's office.

In the afternoon, the Cabinet is convening and the two officers who were harmed by the commission's conclusions, Major General Yehoshu'a Sagi and Brigadier General 'Amos Yaron, will appear before the ministers at the request of Lieutenant General Refa'el Eytan. Chief of Staff Eytan said at the Cabinet meeting yesterday that the Kahan commission report does not give a full picture of the officers' acts. When one focuses only on the Sabra and Shatila incidents, one gets a very limited picture about their acts, while in order to understand everything in full, one should look at their actions throughout the war.

The chief of staff yesterday lauded the acts of officers Sagi and Yaron. Chief of Staff Eytan wanted to announce that his remarks as cited in the communications media yesterday were distorted.

In sum, the test of power is in full gear still. At his farm, Ari'el Sharon is not inclined to change his position. The ministers who will arrive for the Cabinet meeting today intend to demand [litbo'a] the full implementation of the Kahan commission's recommendations with, perhaps, mitigating the sentence of the harmed officers.

Quiet prevails at the prime minister's office now, perhaps the last quiet moments before the real storm.

Peres on Commission Report

TA092048 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The Alignment has broken its silence. For the first time since the release of the commission of inquiry's report, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres will speak. He is in our Tel Aviv studio now with our party affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al.

[Question] For 2 days your voice has not been heard, Sir. You preferred not to react. This is your first reaction this evening. What is your reaction?

[Answer] We decided not to react for 2 days in order to allow the Cabinet to make decisions without interference or pressure. I must tell you that I was convinced that Prime Minister Begin and the entire Cabinet would reach its conclusions on the first day, because in a democratic country, founded also on precedents -- when the Agranat commission's report was released, the conclusions were implemented the same day -- there is no institution higher than a commission of inquiry. Certainly not the Herut center and certainly not a part of the Herut center. We are dealing with something that concerns the soul of the nation.

[Question] What will happen if the Cabinet decides only tomorrow? Is all the criticism of the government because it has spent 2 days considering and discussing a report that is grave in everyone's opinion?

[Answer] The point is that we have here conclusions by a national, legal commission and the government can accept them or not and there is no reason to try to introduce other factors, to arouse other questions, superfluous ones. I want to tell you, and I want to address everyone from all parties: Let justice take its legal course. You must understand that the legal matter is essential for the unity of the nation, because if there is an issue that is surrounded by a dispute and it is decided that judges should decide on it, the judges' decision must be accepted and accepted immediately. There is no room for delay; there is no room to begin making partisan calculations, factional calculations about what can be gained and what can be postponed. We Israelis are unnecessarily confusing and blurring the situation in a vital sphere of life in a country of law, a country of order, a free country.

[Question] When you say to draw immediate conclusions, do you also mean the government -- that is, are you also laying the blame on the government? Must the government also resign, in your opinion?

[Answer] There are two sections here to the findings by the inquiry commission. In my opinion, these findings -- which are specific, even naming names -- must be implemented. This hurts and it also hurt with the Agranat committee. We remember Dado [nickname for chief of staff during the October war] who was a wonderful commander, and I know the heartache Mrs Me'ir [interrupted]...

[Question] I am asking about the government, sir [interrupted]...

[Answer] I am anwering. Wait a moment, I will finish. Well, first of all, there are the inquiry commission's conclusions. Then there are parliamentary conclusions. When the Agranat committee's report was published, Mr Begin said the following: The document must be accepted as it is, what is hinted in it and what is not in it. That is, there are conclusions for the Knesset: How the government is functioning, that is a matter for the Knesset. But there is the legal section, which is specific, detailed, that must be implemented at once. It is inconceivable, for instance, that a court -- and this after all is a sort of court and these are the most serious people in this field, almost the most serious we could find to investigate the matter in depth, in detail, seriously; but I do not want to give medals here -- decisions could be postponed? Imagine for yourself that a court gives a verdict. Do the parties then meet?

[Question] Sir, you are not answering my question.

[Answer] I am answering.

[Question] Will you be satisfied with Sharon's resignation or should the entire government resign?

[Answer] As for the inquiry commission, there are findings involving the minister and the military personnel. As for the government's functioning, that is an issue for discussion in the Knesset and we will certainly raise it. We will also demand conclusions in their full scope, but I draw a distinction between the conclusions of the inquiry commission and the conclusions of the Israeli parliament.

[Question] Will the Alignment submit a motion of no-confidence in the government next week?

[Answer] The Alignment will consider its approach on this matter. We have time on this matter. The parliamentary process is, for the moment, cut off from the legal process.

[Question] Sir, you must have heard, together with us, that the parties are speaking about the possibility of bringing the elections forward. Will the Alignment support early elections? Will you personally [interrupted]...

[Answer] Today that is not the issue for discussion. Today the Alignment will concentrate and not permit you or other people to divert us from our path. Today there is one issue, a central one, an immediate, vital one for Israel. There was a commission; there were conclusions; they must be implemented. We will not discuss any other issue today.

[Question] Fine, you will not discuss it, but the parties are discussing it. Will the Alignment [interrupted]...

[Answer] The Alignment will not discuss this. The Alignment will, first of all, insist that the findings be implemented, and right after that, if there is any need, we will discuss elections, an alternative government or not an alternative. We are opposed, and think that it is complicated and even dangerous to mix up the two issues.

[Question] You said a sentence here about an alternative government; is there any chance of establishing an alternative government?

[Answer] My dear friend, you invited me on the matter of the inquiry commission's report, that is the issue, I will not permit this to be mixed up now with making up governments, matters of elections; that is another issue. It is not important at this moment, in my opinion. In order to honor legal processes, to honor Israel's democratic nature, that is the issue and there is no other.

Labor Party Discusses Report

TA100935 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0850 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] If one wants to ensure the democratic future of the State of Israel, there is no way out of adopting and implementing the conclusions of the commission of inquiry. This was stated by Alignment MK Yitzhaq Rabin. MK Rabin was talking during the meeting of the Labor Party Bureau which is now underway in Tel Aviv:

[Begin Rabin recording] I will not go into details now. I think that the problem which the country faces, the government first, and foremost, but also the entire public, regardless of party affiliations, is painful and difficult but concerns the very roots of our being and existence. Are we indeed a democratic country in which the executive authority is subject to the judicial authority, or are we not? Can a government not accept recommendations concerning persons involved in an incident due to which the government appointed a commission of inquiry? I know this is painful. I know this touches upon figures who have made a great contribution to Israel, who have taken part in all its wars, but there is no other way out. If one wants to guarantee Israel's democratic future, one should adopt and implement the commission's recommendations. I am particularly talking about the recommendations concerning the personal responsibility of the persons on both the political and military level, following the investigated incident. [end recording]

At the outset of his speech, MK Shim'on Peres said that his party will refrain from applying any political pressures to the Cabinet so the latter will be able to implement the full scope of the Kahan commission's conclusions on both the political and military levels. Peres said not to mix parliamentary conclusions with the issue of implementing the commission's conclusions. According to Peres, there is a distinction between what the commission determined and the in-depth debate which should be held in the Knesset about ministerial responsibility. A debate on early elections should not be incorporated in this argument, since in this case, this government would serve until the elections with its present composition. Let us hear some of his remarks:

[Begin Peres recording] In a democratic country, the one who gains authority must shoulder responsibility, and the one who gains much authority must shoulder supreme responsibility. [end recording]

The discussion in the Labor Party is continuing at the moment.

Justice Minister Interviewed

TA100823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Interview with Justice Minister Moshe Nisim by Tzvi Lidar on 10 February; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Justice Minister, yesterday the Labor Party broke its silence and attacked the government for its derision of the commission's recommendations and conclusions, and for not implementing them immediately. What is your reaction to this?

[Answer] I am surprised not by the silence but by the outburst. The fact that the Cabinet is meeting daily and seriously discussing the complex report in order to reach speedy decisions should not be viewed as derision but as an earnest discussion of a matter which is worth earnest consideration. This does not harm the foundations of the law, nor the commission of inquiry either; this points to the honor accorded to the commission members and to its report. There is no intention to put off the discussion and decision indefinitely. It is to be hoped that the decision will be made today.

[Question] Mr Peres claims though that the grave conclusions of the Agranat commission [set up to investigate the Yom Kippur war], including the personal ones, were implemented immediately.

[Answer] The conclusions of the Agranat commission involved a much graver unparalled incident, but did not concern the political echelon; they concerned the military level only. There were complaints about this at the time but I do not want to enter into details. The government then, which shouldered such heavy responsibility for something which could, God forbid, have developed into something similar to the destruction of the Third Temple, as this was defined at the time, did not have much difficulty in adopting decisions about officers and the chief of staff, not about the political echelon. The Kahan commission's recommendations, in contrast, also touch on the political level. This is the difference between the Agranat and the Kahan commissions. It cannot be demanded that a decision be adopted right away. From the point of view of the report too, it is appropriate that the deliberations be serious and in depth. I want to make it clear that it is not absolutely necessary to accept the recommendations of a commission of inquiry, either immediately or after a while. However, there is no doubt that full respect and serious consideration should be accorded the recommendations of a commission of inquiry. Therefore, the fact that about 48 hours have elapsed since the release of the report is not tantamount to derision; it simply constitutes a reasonable period of time necessary for discussion.

[Question] Mr Justice Minister, you say it is not absolutely necessary to adopt the recommendations. Does the delay in making a decision mean that not all the recommendations will finally be accepted?

[Answer] Following any report by a commission of inquiry all options are open to the government. Since the above possibility exists, it should be made clear to MK Peres that recommendations by a commission of inquiry are not a verdict which should be executed. All possibilities exist. I assume that the Cabinet will adopt a decision which will not harm, nor show contempt for the commission of inquiry and its recommendations.

[Question] A final question, Mr Justice Minister: It was said yesterday that the life of one of the members of the commission of inquiry, Justice Aharon Baraq, was threatened through a phone call. What is your opinion about this phenomenon of threats to the lives of members of a commission appointed by the Cabinet?

[Answer] I would like to denounce any such case, any attempt to use violence, including verbal violence. These cases, if they reflect a phenomenon indeed, are very grave. Any kind of violence toward commission members or anyone else in Israel should be condemned and uprooted.

Shamir Returns

TA091418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has returned to Israel and is still refusing to react to the Kahan commission report before he has had time to read the document. He told correspondents at Ben-Gurion Airport that after the report was published, he spoke by telephone with the prime minister and agreed to cut his tour of West Europe short and return to Israel in order to consult with the other ministers. Shamir pointed out that Belgium and Luxembourg accepted the postponement of his visit with understanding, and another date for the visit will be set soon.

Sharon Against New Government

TA091517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The defense minister has informed the leaders of the coalition that the proposal that the government resign and begin immediately making up a new government with Sharon being a minister without portfolio will not work out. Our correspondent Razi Barqay has learned that Sharon explained that in such a case, the new government would lack a majority of five house members. He is basing this on the three Tehiya members, NRP member Hayim Druckman, and his own vote.

Hammer, NRP Position Reported

TA100710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- recorded]

[Text] After announcing in the Cabinet meeting that the National Religious Party [NRP] does not intend to join an Alignment-led coalition, Zvulun Hammer felt free to express his position in principle regarding the commission's conclusions. At the outset of his speech, he expressed appreciation for the power of the Cabinet and its leader, who wanted to have the examination conducted out of the feeling that the concept of justice is important, and there was no intention to cover up an immoral act even though it was not perpetrated by Israelis. This is proof of the strength of the country and the government. And indeed, Minister Hammer said, the commission clearly stated there was no intrigue or silent consent on Israel's part for what happened. The commission removed a stigma attached to Israel and the Israeli Government abroad. Soul-searching is a painful process and it is a mistake to judge things only by the small change of political results, the education minister said. Supreme important should be attached to understanding the moral lesson.

What is this lesson? Despite the knowledge that the massacre was perpetrated by Lebanese forces, the commission's conclusions have in them a severe moral stricture requiring us not to harm the innocent families of those terrorists who want to exterminate us and whom we must therefore kill first.

Minister Hammer dwelled on the great pain inherent in the blow which may fall on certain persons in Israel, but according to him, the moral criteria applied to Israel and the Jews are different from those of our neighbors. Here he cited remarks by a writer and a veteran NRP member. I know, he said, that there are those who will say this is the self-justification of a person who is holier than thou. I do not accept this. I know, he added, that some say that the gravity of the punishment is too heavy, not the matter itself but the punishment, and this makes things difficult for me too. Despite all this, the education minister recommended that the conclusions should be drawn in full and his remarks were praised by many of his colleagues after the meeting.

Druckman, Tehiya on Sharon

TA100721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Our party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav says that National Religious Party [NRP] MK Rabbi Druckman will not adopt measures to topple the government even if Minister Sharon does not serve as defense minister any longer. Our correspondent notes that so far there have also been no threats from the Tehiya movement to overthrow the government if Sharon is dismissed or if he resigns.

Mr Druckman told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that there were no talks between him and Ari'el Sharon and the Tehiya members about establishing a parliamentary bloc if Sharon no longer serves as defense minister. Rabbi Druckman emphasized he supports Menahem Begin's government. Nevertheless, our correspondent comments that unlike the position of the two NRP ministers, MK Druckman supports early Knesset elections as a solution for the problems which have arisen.

NRP on Early Elections

TA100835 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0822 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] As far as can be seen, the National Religious Party [NRP] will not support early elections. This is stated by Education Minister Zuvlun Hammer. Mr Hammer said this upon emerging, a few minutes ago, from the meeting of the NRP's executive currently underway in Tel Aviv. Let us hear his remarks:

[Begin Hammer recording] I think that the NRP's position is now being discussed and clarified. The opinion of the NRP members who have talked so far is that the government should implement the commission's recommendations, and that the NRP does not think there is any reason in the world to justify early elections unless somebody wants, by means of the elections, not to address himself to the commission's recommendations, or to take advantage of the situation and shift the argument into different planes for political reasons. Therefore, so far the NRP members are not in favor of early elections. The NRP will support the Cabinet decision to be made this evening, hopefully, about the commission's recommendations. [end recording]

NRP Announces Stand

TA101000 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0950 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] The National Religious Party [NRP] Knesset faction is united in the opinion that the Cabinet should continue its term and should adopt the commission's conclusions. If the prime minister submits his resignation, the NRP will unanimously support the establishment of a new government led by Mr Begin. If a proposal is raised in the Cabinet to appoint a ministerial committee for examining the implementation of the conclusions regarding the military echelon, the NRP ministers are authorized to cons'ier such a proposal.

This was released a few minutes ago in an announcement made by the NRP faction at the end of a discussion held by the NRP leaders in the Tel Aviv Dan Hotel. Our correspondent 'Ido Efrat notes that in the course of the discussion, a large group of participants, including Minister Burg apparently, urged mitigating the implementation of the commission's conclusions regarding the military echelon.

Earlier, Minister Hammer had said that for the time being the NRP does not support early elections.

Alignment on Dissolving Knesset

TA100948 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0925 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] The Alignment will not support a draft resolution for dissolving the Knesset. This was said by Alignment MK 'Uzi Bar'am. Such a proposal is aimed at playing down the gravity of the recommendations by the commission of inquiry, and the Alignment will not support it. He also noted that from the electoral point of view, this is not the appropriate time for the Alignment to have elections, and the party prefers elections at their scheduled time.

La'am Faction Supports Sharon

TA091517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The political committee of the La'am Likud faction has decided to support the defense minister, the chief of staff, and the IDF officers. In its announcement, it criticizes the inquiry commission because it decided to make personal recommendations although it did not have to do this according to the law. La'am is demanding that the government call for an examination of the law of inquiry commissions in order to prevent what it calls a legal dictatorship in the future.

Liberal MK's on Sharon Issue

TA091417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] MK's Yitzhaq Berman and Dror Zeigerman, from the Liberal faction of the Likud, will vote against the government if the defense minister does not resign. This has been learned by our Knesset correspondent Razi Barqay. They have decided not to satisfy themselves with Minister Sharon's dismissal from only the Defense Ministry because, in their opinions, the Kahan commission report makes his dismissal from the Cabinet necessary. Our correspondent also reports that MK Zeigerman will vote against early elections if there is a vote on this in the Knesset.

West Bank Settlers Position

TA091346 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The heads of the Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip met with the prime minister at noon and proposed that he go to new elections and do everything so Judaea and Samaria will not be returned to the Arabs. The meeting was also attended by MK Hanan Porat, Tehiya, and Rabbi Lewinger. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the delegation also met with NRP Ministers Burg and Hammer and persuaded them not to join with the Alignment in the elections under any circumstances because it supports returning parts of Judaea and Samaria.

Cabinet Acceptance 'Shrinking'

TA100650 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by David Landau and Asher Wallfish]

[Text] The Cabinet majority favouring acceptance of the Kahan commission report was shrinking last night. One minister, who 24 hours earlier had been confident of an overwhelming majority for approval, said after another special Cabinet meeting last night that he was no longer prepared to predict the outcome of a vote. There is to be another Cabinet meeting this evening.

Two separate sources both favouring approval of the recommendations, spoke yesterday of a "Peronistic atmosphere" in the Cabinet room. There was "even a tinge of apprehension," they said, as the shouts of pro-Sharon demonstrators reverberated around the building.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin has still not explained his practical position to his Cabinet colleagues. When energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i asked the premier last night how it was possible to reconcile Begin's earlier pledge to accept the report with his refusal to dismiss Sharon, Begin's reply, according to Cabinet sources, was "too ambiguous to be understood."

Begin reiterated last night that he would not dismiss Sharon, and the defence minister for his part remains adamant in his refusal to resign.

One of the ministers commented that Sharon was practising "delaying tactics." The defence minister had said on Tuesday (when the report came out) that he would not resign of his own accord, but yesterday he changed his line and urged the Cabinet "not to touch the army officers."

Sharon warned yesterday that the sanctions recommended by the Kahan commission against Intelligence Chief Yehoshu'a Sagi and Beirut divisional Commander 'Amos Yaron "would cause a great deal of harm throughout the IDF."

Interior Minister Yosef Burg remarked sharply that Sharon was unwilling to take any share of the blame. He was warning the Cabinet not to tamper with the army, but was not offering to pay the price himself.

Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori curtly dismissed Sharon's demand that the recommendations affecting the army officers not be implemented. He said, "I don't want to hear anybody threatening us here... I can assure you that if these recommendations are implemented there will be no repercussions in the army whatsoever."

At midnight last night one minister, apparently still disturbed by the mood of the meeting, told THE JERUSALEM POST: "The defence minister behaved like a man on the point of unleashing his followers within Herut against the Cabinet."

The feeling that the pro-acceptance majority was dwindling deepened last night with the return to Israel of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. "We should approve the recommendations -- but we should take our time regarding the implementation of them. Whatever happens, we should avoid haste," the foreign minister urged. He said a special Cabinet committee should be set up to think about how to implement the report. But Begin did not favour this idea.

Attorney-General Yitzhaq Zamir urged the ministers to accept the commission's report in full.

He acknowledged that they are under no legal obligation to do so. However, given the extremely exalted standing of the commission's members, and the fact that the Cabinet itself granted them wide terms of reference, the report carries "very great weight indeed," the attorney-general said.

Cabinet sources said that Likud ministers were deeply gratified to hear a firm pledge from the National Religious Party's Education and Culture Minister Zvulun Hammer that his party "will not go with Labour" even if the only alternative is early elections. The National Religious Party [NRP] is known to be very reluctant to face the ballot box at this time. Nevertheless, Hammer said, according to these sources, that the Cabinet's decision on whether to accept the commission's report "must be taken on the merits of the case and not with party-political considerations in mind."

It was not clear, however, to what extent the significance of Hammer's remarks was fully reflected by THE JERUSALEM POST's sources -- nor, indeed, to what extent the remarks represent preponderant opinion in the NRP.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, who were abroad when the Cabinet met on Tuesday, flew home yesterday and took part in last night's session.

Military Aspects of Report

TA090955 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Feb 83 p 8

[Commentary by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman: "The Military Reality"]

[Text] It would be a grave error to treat the Kahan commission's findings as pertaining only to the events surrounding the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

The 108 pages of the report released to the public reveals monumental incompetence within the Israeli defense establishment. The head of military intelligence was ignored for four years and thus felt no need to express his opinions on crucial issues. Messages were not passed on. Orders were unclear and ambigious. There was no communication between the intelligence and operations branches on important matters. Senior commanders conformed with concepts they knew to be popular with their superiors.

Senior officers interviewed yesterday said that the commission's findings cast blame not only on the individuals mentioned, but unfairly on the army as a whole. They were convinced that the commission was not even-handed in its treatment of the IDF.

If the security of the country is the paramount consideration of those who serve in the IDF, one is hard put to understand why they feel that the army has been unfairly treated. Do they want an IDF where the chief of military intelligence is ignored for years on end on so crucial an issue as cooperation with the Phalange, and where he chooses not to express his opinions because he knows beforehand that they will be disregarded?

There is no need to labour the point that the removal of senior officers under a cloud of shame by public commissions of inquiry twice in a decade is traumatic for the IDF. The question is whether their removal, and the public exposure of shortcomings within the defence establishment, weakens or strengthens the IDF.

The Kahan commission, with persuasive logic, found both the defence minister and the chief of staff guilty of "a breach of duty and dereliction of duty."

The chief of military intelligence was found guilty of not doing his duty. Major General Amir Drori was commended for his actions following his discovery Friday, September 17, that massacres were taking place, but berated for doing absolutely nothing when the chief of staff failed completely to act upon what Drori knew to be a critical matter.

The report shows that the head of the Mosad was unaware of the intention to send the Phalange into the camps despite the fact that he had received reports from his own representative at meetings at which the decision was taken.

If the general picture of the lack of communication, the poor decision-making process, the timidity even senior officers felt in the presence of their superiors, is a true one -- and one must assume that it is -- then what the commission has done must be seen as a national service. It has exposed a dangerous situation of flawed decision-making and dereliction of duty in a state instrument that can afford no mistakes -- the defence establishment.

Perhaps one of the most important chapters in the entire report is the section entitled "The Functioning of the Establishment." It proves beyond any doubt that almost none of those reponsible for this country's security understood one another or what it was that Israel wanted to achieve. Conversations between key decision-makers went unrecorded and were totally misunderstood by the participants. Orders were ambiguous where they needed to be absolutely clear. Bits of information were passed from mouth to selected ear.

There is much to be learned from the side issues brought up in the report. It shows that the Mosad's assessments on cooperation with the Phalange contradicted those of IDF miltiary intelligence, and how the Mosad was consistently wrong in its evaluation of events. It shows clearly that the defence establishment was slave to a conception that could not be changed, and that often facts were moulded to fit that conception, rather than the other way round -- just as was the case prior to the Yom Kippur war, when Israel was taken by surprise on two fronts. It shows how the prime minister, deprived of independent military advice and assessment with the removal of his military secretary over a year ago, was almost ignored as a serious factor in the exposition of military policy during crucial events which had a direct bearing on Israel's international relations.

The commission's findings must be considered not only fully justified, but also reflective of a reality with which Israel cannot afford to live.

It is in this spirit that the IDF, both at the professional and at citizen level, must accept the findings. True, it is demoralizing to have two chiefs of staff forced to end their careers within a decade. One can also understand, and sympathize with, the legitimate feeling in the intelligence community that it has become impossible to assume responsibility for the assessment of national intelligence and complete one's term of duty honorably.

But what alternative is there? Was it not demoralizing for the members of the military intelligence community to be consistently ignored for four years? Not to have their voice heard or to be taken seriously? To have their commanding officer reamin silent because he was disheartened?

In a short term, the commission's findings will have a serious effect on the IDF, though this will not be felt at the operational level. Each of the officers declared unfit to continue to hold his position has an immediate replacement, for that is the way the IDF functions. One cannot make light of a defence minister, a chief of staff, the head of military intelligence and the chief infantry officers, all being dismissed simultaneously, but the system will continue to function.

What is important is the attitude of those who remain, and their willingness to continue to serve. If they feel that the IDF has been made a scapegoat; if they believe that they cannot do their duty and at the same time comply with the unyielding standards of the institutions of a democratic and principled society; then the negative effect of the country's security will be more than transitory.

The IDF was mauled by the Agranat commission for the short-comings of the Yom Kippur war, and emerged stronger for it.

Yesterday it was mauled again and there is no telling what the immediate and long-range results will be. But if the defence establishment has the national interest at heart, they will overcome any possible feeling of injustice to individuals whom they respect and admire, and accept the report as the meticulous survey of military malfunction that it is, and use it as the foundation for another fresh start.

The findings of the Kahan commission and the legitimacy of its recommendations will be debated for years to come, and there will always be those who will feel that they, or those they support, were wronged. Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan has been, by all accounts, an exceptional leader, a man the rank and file of the army respect deeply. Brigadier General 'Amos Yaron is known to have bravely opposed Ari'el Sharon's demand that the IDF enter West Beirut in mid-June. He has a reputation as an officer whose men's lives are important to him. Major General Yehoshu'a Sagi has been controversial as head of military intelligence; but his chief crime, it seems, was not standing up for his convictions. Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon is a complex personality whose real character and actions remain clouded despite the commission's relentless search for the truth.

Each of these men has served the nation selflessly. They were rewarded with power and position and respect. But that power and respect were not unconditional, and past dedication cannot preclude present condemnation.

The security of Israel is too important for such sentiment. And if anyone should be aware of that, it is those officers who will now have to take over. They, more than anyone, know that there is no alternative.

Judge Receives Telephone Threat

TA092017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] There has been a threat against the life of a Kahan commission member, Judge Aharon Baraq. His wife complained to the police today that she received an anonymous phone call at home telling her: Your husand does not have much more time to live, and she immediately put the receiver down. The Jerusalem police have taken special measures and opened an investigation. Since the beginning of the week, policemen have been stationed at the front doors of the homes of Judges Kahan and Baraq in Jerusalem.

DETAILS OF HABIB-BEGIN MEETING ON WITHDRAWALS

TA091956 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Menahem Begin met with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who gave the prime minister a message from President Ronald Reagan.

The talk between the prime minister and the U.S. mediator was held tete-a-tete. U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis and the prime minister's aide, Yehuda Avener, took notes on the details of the meeting. So far no details have been learned about the talk, but according to unconfirmed reports, Habib brought the prime minister a proposal to set a detailed timetable for the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon -- that is, the IDF units, Syrian forces, and the PLO personnel. It is not known how the prime minister reacted to Habib's proposals. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronan says that Habib asked the prime minister to accelerate the speed of the negotiations with Lebanon and give first priority to the evacuation of the foreign forces before discussing any other issue. The Habib-Begin talk lasted for less than an hour because the prime inister had to free himself for the Cabinet session that began at the same time.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUME IN QIRYAT SHEMONA 10 FEB

TA100909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] The talks between Israel and Lebanon began in Qiryat Shemona an hour ago and the delegations have convened for a plenary session. Elements in the Lebanese delegation told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that they are afraid that the Sharon crisis, as they put it, will result in a deadlock in the negotiations. They said that the Beirut government will demand [yitba'] that Philip Habib and the U.S. delegation to the talks take care that the internal crisis in Israel does not divert attention from the real problems on the agenda, especially that of the IDF's presence in Lebanon.

Kimche Statement

TA101254 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Report by Vivenne Roystein in Qiryat Shemona -- recorded]

[Excerpt] At about 1130, Lebanon's assistant spokesman (Da'ud Sayur), came out especially to announce to the Lebanese press the following statement made by Israel's chief negotiator, David Kimche, and I quote: "Israel wants Lebanon to have absolute sovereignty and total independence; that is, territorial integrity of all its 10,452 square km." This is the first time that David Kimche has made such a statement.

At the close of the plenary session, Kimche contacted Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and Antoine Fattal contacted Amin al-Jumayyil at the Presidential Palace. The delegations then broke up into subcommittees.

Talks Agree on Ending War

TA101246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] In the Israeli-Lebanese talks conducted in Qiryat Shemona today, the subcommittee dealing with ending the state of war has reached an agreement. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the subcommittee members are now busy completing the formulation of the clauses. For the time being, the nature of this agreement is not known.

At the beginning of this morning's deliberations, the head of the Israeli delegation, David Kimche, asked that the recent events in Israel not affect the talks. The head of the Lebanese delegation, Antoine Fattal, upheld the proposal but representatives in his delegation told our correspondent they are afraid that the Sharon crisis will indeed have an effect. They said the Beirut government will demand that Philip Habib take care that the internal crisis in Israel does not divert attention from topics on the agenda, especially the IDF's presence in Lebanon.

HEADS OF STATE ARRIVE FOR ENTENTE MEETING 8 FEB

AB081306 Lome Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The man of 13 February, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning received one after the other the heads of state of Niger, General Seyni Kountche; of Upper Volta, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo; and Benin, Colonel Mathieu Kerekou who were accorded an authentically Togolese welcome by the active elements of Lamakara region.

The Kara summit meeting will enable the five heads of state [of the Entente Council] to review their region's current situation and examine problems such as the present crisis within the OAU, the deportees from Nigeria as well as problems of cooperation.

Talks Begin

AB090743 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpts] The five heads of state of the countries of the Entente Council, who have gathered in Kara since yesterday, began the second day of their discussions today. Yesterday morning, Presidents Mathieu Kerekou of Benin, Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo of Upper Volta , and Seyni Kountche of Niger came to join their brothers and friends, Presidents Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo and Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast who has been on a friendly visit to our country since 3 February.

After a reception by the people, the five heads of state withdrew for a private discussion which lasted about 2 hours. This discussion was later enlarged to include the foreign ministers of the five countries.

After this long meeting, the five heads of state went to the great banquet hall of the headquarters of the Togolese People's Rally in Kara for a luncheon which ended at about 1500. Presidents Mathieu Kerekou, Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, and Gnassingbe Eyadema then went to Sarakawa, a place of pilgrimage and meditation where international imperialism nearly assassinated General Gnassingbe Eyadema on 24 January 1974.

ALGERIA

IRANIAN ENVOY 'AZIZI MEETS WITH BENDJEDED 9 FEB

LD100002 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] At noon today President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN party secretary general, received at the presidency Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Azizi. Hadj Abdalkader Azzout, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and the Iranian ambassador to Algeria were present. 'Azizi handed the president a message from Iranian president 'Ali Khamene'i.

'Azizi also met ('Abd al-Qadir Azzout) in the presence of Brother 'Abdelkader Benkaci, assistant secretary general at the Foreign Ministry, and the Iranian ambassador in Algeria. They exchanged views on issues of mutual interest.

ABDELGHANI OPTIMISTIC ON COOPERATION WITH TUNISIA

LD100334 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The prime minister returned to Algiers tonight at the end of a 2-day official visit to Tunisia. Mr Abdelghani had the opportunity to have long talks with his Tunisian counterpart on the prospects of developing bilateral cooperation, a cooperation which generally aims at the unity of the two Maghreb countries and which has witnessed a positive development in many fields. The prime minister attended the festivities to commemorate the bombings of [words indistinct] and did not fail to stress, as he was leaving Tunis this afternoon, that no problem was likely to hamper Algerian-Tunisian cooperation, a process which had been strengthened during recent months by the exchange (?of visits) between the two countries' officials.

"We undertook a global review of what has been achieved so far and in particular since the historic meeting between Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Habib Bourguiba," the prime minister added. He underlined that a review of the various cooperation dossiers between the two countries permitted the emergence of a feeling of optimism about positive achievements. Furthermore, the prime minister indicated that since Algerian-Tunisian projects have gone beyond the stage of conception and planning, they would now be implemented after having been finalized. Mr Abdelghani made it clear that in this context other joint plans had been reviewed. The Tunisian [as heard] prime minister noted that the cooperation between Algeria and Tunis was continuing. Mr (?Abdelghani) indicated that our generation had contributed to the strengthening of our independence and the finalization of development plans. It was up to coming generations to deepen the links of fraternity between the countries of the Arab Maghreb.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI PLEDGES 'FULL ASSISTANCE' TO DPRK

SK070539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, a solidarity message sternly denouncing the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises being staged in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The message dated February 3 reads:

We are following with deep concern the "Team Spirit 83" military exercises now being staged against your friendly country.

The "Team Spirit 83" is an insult to the South Korean people, an open provocation against your friendly people, and part of the policy of strength, threat, and blackmail which characterizes the U.S. hostile policy toward the Third World people standing firmly against its dominationist policy.

Your excellency president, my intimate friend, bitterly denouncing these aggressive military exercises, we assure you that we are standing on the side of the friendly Korean people who are under your wise leadership and will render full assistance to your people resolutely opposing imperialism and its aggressive acts. With high considerations.

INTERVIEW WITH AL-QADHDHAFI ON FRENCH TELEVISION

LD081900 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1540 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 8 Feb (JANA) -- French television channel one held an interview with the leader of the revolution. He explained many current international, Arab, and African issues, the problems suffered by the world -- such as the economic crisis, international terrorism, energy, wars fought in some parts of the world, liberation issues, and liberation movements.

On developments regarding the Palestine issue and the barbaric Zionist invasion of Lebanon, the leader stressed that Zionism is a racist movement hostile to the whole world, and it relies on a dangerous theory of remaining as God's chosen people; that is to say, Zionism only remaining, the destruction of the rest of the world's European, African, Asian, and American peoples and sucking their blood.

He said that this underlines a call for an alliance between Arabs and Jews, because Jews have become the victims of the Zionist state, just as the Arabs have become victims of Zionism. Jews have been subjugated by Zionism to fight the Arabs. The leader stressed that there is no hostility between Arabs and Jews, but there is enmity between the Arabs, Jews, and the world on the one hand, and Zionism on the other. He said that America's turn would come and that some day America would wake up to the danger of Zionism and find out that it has sacrificed its future, its interests, and friends in the world as a result of Zionist deceit.

In his reply, the leader went on to say: Therefore, the Zionist state must be wiped out by the Jews, Arabs, and the American people. The American people are the third victim, after the Arabs and the Jews: The rest of the world's people are the other victim.

He stressed that Zionism would cause a third world war for the sake of its interests, its tyranny, and aggression and for the sake of its war policy. It will accept no substitute in order to destroy the world. He said that West Europe is also in danger as a result of its support for Zionism and for not boycotting it, and as a result of pouring money, economic and military aid, and political support to the Zionist state. The leader went on to say that there is a clear and wide difference between Zionism and Judaism. We Arabs have no enmity with Jews, but we have enmity with Zionism. Jews must become the Arabs' allies against Zionism. He said that if Jews want to preserve the Zionist state, it would involve them in future wars. Jews have to be prepared, generation after generation, to die for Zionism in the Middle East.

Replying to a question on international terrorism and terrorist organizations, the leader of the revolution stressed that imperialism and Zionism are trying, through a psychological terroristic campaign they are waging against the Arab nation and the peoples of the Third World, to conceal the real terrorism they constantly practice in order to distract world attention and to allege that the Arab nation and the peoples struggling for freedom are the ones engaged in international terrorism.

He said we never allow such accusations to be levelled without taking a stance, we cannot bear for long the terrorist psychological campaign being waged against us aimed at killing any humanitarian initiative. We can pay back twofold: We can bring double retaliation. He explained that the psychological campaigns being exercised by imperialism and Zionism, and the false accusations being levelled against the Arab nation and the peoples of the developing countries, are in themselves a form of true terrorism against these peoples.

He added: We openly accuse the West of engaging in historic terrorism against us, which may pave the way for a fresh Crusade campaign. From now on we shall begin to reply to this campaign because we are a suppressed people and we are under the terrorism of military threats, psychological war, and economic siege. The armies of Zionism and imperialism are destroying our homes and plundering our resources — and they portray us as guilty. These are facts which must be understood by French public opinion and world public opinion. We have become the victims of international terrorism: Zionist terrorism against the Arabs; American terrorism against the Arabs and primarily the small Libyan people; the terrorism of imperialist fleets that threaten peaceful peoples; the terrorism of starvation, economic boycott and siege, and of a vast propaganda psychological war which extends from West Europe to America against the developing peoples and the peoples who are working to achieve their freedom and independence and to live in peace. The truth is that terrorism is the destruction of Lebanese towns and the burning down of Beirut with American naval force, air force, aircraft, and rockets; also the threat by the U.S. 6th Fleet to the Gulf of Sidra and to Libyan territorial waters, Libyan airspace, and the small Libyan people. This is true terrorism; any other interpretation of terrorism is but lies and humbug and is misleading world public opinion.

In his reply to a question about the Jamahiriyah being charged with terrorism, the brother leader of the revolution explained that the Jamahiriyah has repeatedly condemned all terrorist acts carried out by international terrorist organizations. He pointed out that terrorism by these organizations is limited when compared with the big international terrorism carried out by imperialism and by Zionism. Zionist-imperialist terrorism has caused the death of thousands of innocent people in Lebanon and occupied Palestine.

In general, terrorist acts committed by the Red Brigades organization and those like it in Germany and Italy are small when compared with the extensive Zionist terrorism and American terrorism.

The brother leader explained that the Red Brigades organization and the West German Bader-Meinhoff organization need psychoanalysis to discover the social, political, and psychological reasons for the birth of these two organizations. He pointed out that the emergence of these two organizations indicates the existence of a fault in Italian and German society and that the treatment of this terrorist phenomenon requires treatment of the conditions which led to their emergence. He stressed that it would be best for the members of these organizations to come out into the light, to abandon violence, and to practice opposition in a Jamahiri manner.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi talked about events in the island of Corsica and activities of the opposition movement in the island. He said: France is capable of defining the nature of armed organizations in the island, whether there is an independence, separatist, or terrorist movement. If France thinks Corsica is French, then what is taking place in Corsica is a separatist action and must be treated like any other separatist action from the mother soil. [sentence as received] However, if France knows Corsica is a nation in its own right and a people in its own right and has been annexed to Frande by force, then these movements are independence movements. In any case the French are more able to define the nature of these movements.

The leader pointed out that he is against any act of sabotage, or explosions, or assassination of innocent people: I condemn all these acts and our stand regarding them has always been clear.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared that the Libyan police had no objection to cooperating with Interpol in combatting terrorism. He said he believes the Libyan police complained that the authorities in France, Italy, and other European countries protected anti-Libyan activists, terrorists, and subversive secret action calling for the use of arms and violence and for planning the assassination of Libyan people. This planning, he said, is taking place in the capitals of West Europe and in America and is regrettably fully protected by the authorities. I hope these states and these authorities will not persist in this anti-Libyan action because if they do, the Libyan people, through the People's Congresses, will one day have to resort to the same treatment. Consequently, the Libyan people will take any action which is against these regimes as long as these regimes protect and assist any actions against the Libyan people.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi talked about workers strikes in the world and the reasons which have led to the phenomenon of demonstrations and barricades by workers which have been witnessed by the world.

In his statements to French television, the leader of the revolution talked about the Islamic revolution in Iran and the circumstances which caused the revolution. He explained at the beginning of his talk that revolution in the general context is revolution against injustice, whether it is in an Islamic, Christian, or atheist world. The Iranian Revolution is a popular revolution against the tyranny of the shah and U.S. control of Iran. Iran lost its freedom and became a U.S. base and a region of U.S. influence during the shah's domination.

The leader added: I am against fighting the Iranian Revolution, because it is a popular liberation revolution which will achieve the Iranian people's liberty and the liberation of Iran from foreign domination. Consequently, I support the Iranian Revolution and the Iranian people. This does not mean I am against the Iraqi regime or against Saddam Husayn as a person, but I am against fighting the Iranian Revolution.

The leader explained that the Iraqi-Iranian war is beyond mediation, becuase it has now passed the red light and it is now futile to make any attempt to stop it. He pointed out that the Jamahiriyah was among those who at the outset attempted to mediate between Iraq and Iran, who urged them to retreat and to enter into peaceful negotiations for the resolution of problems. He said this war has moved away from the original point and is now nearing its inevitable military conclusion, which is much nearer than a solution through mediation or a return to the starting point.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has affirmed that Libya honors OPEC resolutions and that it does its best to preserve this organization and its unity.

In his statement to channel one of French television, he said that there is a crisis in the whole world; it is not so much a crisis of oil-producing countries, or of prices, or production as it is a crisis of capitalism, a crisis that occurs periodically in the history of the world due to the exploitation of productive forces inside the capitalist countries, to the expansionist imperialist policy in connection with space programs, nuclear weapons programs, military bases, and naval fleets, and also due to the plundering of the developing countries' resources and the rise in the prices of industrial products.

He pointed out that fuel prices at present are very reasonable and that any reduction in prices will harm the producing countries, the consumer countries, and the companies that import oil for Western industries. He explained that any reduction in current prices conflicts with the interests of Western countries and will have a negative impact on their economy. The oil surplus, he said, must be tackled so that matters can settle, pointing out that the Jamahiriyah put forward proposals in this regard to the oil-producing countries.

In his interview to French television Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also dealt with Libya's relations with Egypt. He stressed: We reject any reconciliation with any Egyptian regime that recognizes the Zionist state because this is a danger to peace in the area and a danger to the Arab nation, as Zionism in the Middle East is a hostile racist state that is anti-Semetic, and anti-Arab. Its basic aim is to annihilate the Arabs, destroy the Arab civilization and Arab industries, and cast a veto on the future of the Arabs. He added that to recognize this Zionist military camp is equivalent to recognizing the end of the Arab nation and the rise of a Zionist empire in this area.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi commented on what has been circulating concerning the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. He said: I do not have any faith whatsoever that there is any possibility, no matter how faint, of the establishment of a state in the West Bank and Gaza that the Israelis may allow in any way the rise of a state in the West Bank and Gaza. He affirmed that the return of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to the Palestinians requires battles capable of reversing all Palestinian battles, like the 1967 war when the West Bank and Gaza Strip were occupied.

The brother leader affirmed that the Israelis have introduced war into the area, and that a solution can only be found through war and force. That the Americans support this logic most strongly is proved by the fact that they have been arming the Israeli aggressors. They are also taking part in all the talks that have been taking place as a result of the use of force, such as the Camp David talks and the talks now taking place in Lebanon, in order to bless the use of violence and force. The brother leader described this method as a serious precedent from a great power like America, which has decided that whoever uses force has the right to reap its fruits.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed that we have no intention to intervene in Chad. In his statement to French television he said: Our intervention in the past was lawful and legal and in accordance with the request of the legitimate authority in Ndjamena. He expalined that when this authority asked us to leave, we left immediately. Now we have no justification for our army entering Chad.

In his interview Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also talked about the Jamahiriyah's relations with France and the United States. He said that France is not a new friend, but that we consider France as one of our traditional friends. Ever since the emergence of the revolution in Libya, friendship and strong cooperation has been established between Libya and France. We also contributed to the return of France to the Arab homeland. When the revolution emerged in Libya in 1969 France was isolated in the Arab homeland. It was we who built a bridge between France and the Arab homeland.

The brother leader explained that the states which failed to attend the African summit in Tripoli are proteges of France. Consequently, the direct conclusion is that France prevented these states from attending, especially those states not considered as independent and those whose independence is considered a sham because they are not economically independent and they do not possess a strong political will, hence they rely on France. However, since France affirmed that it did not try to prevent these states from attending the Tripoli conference, and that on the contrary, it encouraged them to go, it became clear later that it was the United States who influenced these states. This was evident in the letters presented to us through certain African heads of state in which the United States told them officially not to attend the Tripoli conference. We then accepted France's explanation and began to talk in friendly tones once again.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that to recognize the hostile Zionist camp would be to admit the end of the Arab nation and the emergence of a Zionist empire in this area.

In his French television interview he said: This is what prompted us to call for an alliance between the Arabs and the Jews to destroy the Zionist state, because the Jews have become victims of the Zionist state. The alliance will be imposed on the Arabs and the Jews in order to abolish the Zionist state and in order to save their lives and rescue their generations.

He said it should be made clear that there is a vast difference between Zionism and Judaism. We, the Arabs, have no animosity toward Judaism but we have animosity toward Zionism. The Jews are with the Arabs and they should be allies against Zionism. The Jews will not die except through the Zionist state, which will involve them in future wars. The Jews should be ready to die in the struggle against Zionism, one generation after another, in the Middle East or elsewhere.

Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi said the mutual gains which we share with France are important to us because obstacles might arise in the way of these gains, in which case the two sides would be deprived of them. The United States raised such obstacles and deprived the American people of exchanging gains with the Libyan people; it deprived the Libyan people of exchanging mutual benefits with the American people.

He added that the French people benefit from their relations with Libya and the Arab nation. France is interested in Africa for very well-known reasons. Libya is an African state and an active state in Africa. Many Africans rely on it a great deal. Therefore, it is important that Libya and France should have an understanding about Africa, and that our policies should be in harmony with one another and in harmony with African aspirations. It is important that there should be understanding and not collision.

The brother leaders said: We support France's wish to be independent from American hegemony, unlike some other European powers such as Italy, Germany, and others who are under American influence to a large extent.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reputed the propaganda released by Zionism and As-Sadat claiming that Libya has become a military arsenal. He said the arms it has purchased were bought with hard currency, and they were limited and defensive and not enough -- especially because Libya is building an armed people numbering 1-2 million for time of war.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: We are interested in purchasing arms from France. We regard them as suitable arms for us. And France is also interested in selling arms to Libya, [remainder of sentence indistinct]

MOROCCO

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH BANGLADESH ISSUED

LD062340 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Joint communique issued 6 February on the visit of chief martial law administrator of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the Kingdom of Morocco]

[Text] At the invitation of Maati Bouabid, prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Morocco from 2-6 February, 1983.

Lt Gen Hussain Mohammad Ershad was accompanied by Foreign Minister Aminur Rahman Shamsud Doha, Minister of Local Government Mabubur Rahman, and senior officials of the Government of Bangladesh.

The Bangladesh prime minister and members of his delegation in Morocco were given a warm and fraternal welcome indicative of the friendly relations that bind the two countries. During his visit, the Bangladesh prime minister was received by His Majesty King Hassan II. He also laid a wreath of flowers and read prayers at the mausoleum of King Mohamed V.

During official talks held between the two sides, the Bangladesh prime minister and his Moroccan counterpart reviewed bilateral, regional, and international matters of common interest. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and amity. They revealed identical views on a number of issues of interest to both countries.

The Bangladesh prime minister and Prime Minister Maati Bouabid affirmed their common desire to bolster fraternal bilateral relations and to widen their scope in all fields. They also discussed the question of increasing the volume of trade exchange and improving economic cooperation between Morocco and Bangladesh.

During the visit of the Bangladesh prime minister to Morocco, the foreign ministers of the two countries signed a cultural agreement under which the legal framework for scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries would be drafted. A document containing all the measures decided upon by the two sides for improving cooperation between them in the industrial and commercial fields was signed.

With regard to international, political, and economic conditions, the two men affirmed the need to exert efforts to bolster international peace and security on the basis of equality in sovereignty, safeguarding territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and the solution of conflicts by peaceful means. They also stressed the need to adhere to the principles and objectives of the UN Charter, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Islamic Conference Organization.

The two men affirmed the urgent need for Islamic countries to improve solidarity and cooperation among themselves.

They also affirmed their sure desire for the establishment of constructive and fruitful cooperation among the member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization.

When reviewing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides affirmed their great concern over the grave tension that is still rampant in the area. They also denounced the repeated Zionist aggressions against the Arab peoples and the illegal occupation of their lands by force. They denounced the annexation of Jerusalem by the Zionist entity -- a matter which constitutes a violation of the UN Security Council's resolutions and those of the UN General Assembly. They also denounced Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the occupation of its lands and the massacres at the Sabra and Shatila camps.

The two men reaffirmed that it is impossible to achieve a just and lasting solution for the Middle East except on the basis of Israel's total and immediate withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the guaranteeing of the legitimate and established rights of the Palestine people including their right to the establishment of their independent state on their land under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

The two prime ministers affirmed the need to halt the establishment of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza sector.

The two sides studied the peace plan approved by the Fes Arab summit conference under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hassan II. The Bangladesh delegation expressed its support for the plan which it considers to be realistic, just, logical, and conducive to a solution of the Palestine question and the Middle East problem.

The Bangladesh prime minister expressed his utmost admiration for the role undertaken by His Majesty King Hassan II in running the affairs of the Jerusalem committee with complete efficiency. He reiterated his strong and full support for the struggle for the return of Jerusalem to Islamic sovereignty. He praised the firmness and farsightedness of King Hassan II in his capacity as chairman of the Jerusalem committee, which includes Bangladesh as a member.

Prime Minister Maati Bouabid saluted Bangladesh's constructive and objective support for this holy cause.

The Moroccan prime minister spoke of the tension in northwest Africa. The Bangladesh delegation expressed its appreciation of the bold and positive initiative taken by King Hassan II at the 18th OAU summit conference in Nairobi. It declared its support for this initiative which respects justice and historical fact.

The two prime ministers expressed their utmost concern over the continued conflict between Iran and Iraq and addressed a warm appeal to the two fraternal Muslim countries to stop the fighting between them immediately and to settle their disputes by peaceful means.

The two prime ministers reiterated their support for the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America against imperialism, neocolonialism, discrimination, and apartheid. They expressed concern over the situation in the southern parts of the African Continent. They affirmed their true support for the heroic struggle of the African peoples against the rule of racist minorities and for the attainment of power by the true representatives of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. They denounced the aggressions committed by the racist regime in South Africa against the neighboring countries and its persistence with the policy of apartheid.

The two sides expressed their extreme concern over the current situation in Afghanistan and affirmed the need to find a political solution to this question on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country and the creation of conditions which would enable the Afghan people to determine their own future in complete freedom, without any foreign pressure or intervention.

The two sides also expressed concern over the situation in Kampuchea, and affirmed the need for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country so the Kampuchean people may determine their destiny without any foreign interference.

When studying the international economic situation, which continues to worsen and which has gravely worsened recently, the two sides affirmed the need for immediate comprehensive talks in this regard, the continuation of the north-south dialogue, the bolstering of consultations among the countries of the south, and the adoption of successful and tangible measures to tackle the problems of the countries marching on the road of development.

The two sides stressed the need to apply without any delay the plan drawn up to serve the interests of the underdeveloped countries. In this regard, the Moroccan side expressed its complete admiration for the role Bangladesh is playing in its capacity as current chairman of the Group of 77.

The two sides expressed their desire to continue working in close cooperation within this vitally important body.

The two prime ministers expressed their satisfaction at the constant development of relations between the two fraternal countries, Bangladesh and Morocco, and affirmed that they consider that the cooperation between them could cover still wider fields. For this reason, they decided to set up a joint ministerial committee to recommend ways and means to develop this cooperation.

The Bangladesh prime minister acquainted the Moroccan prime minister with the development of affairs in South Asia and particularly in Bangladesh. He also acquainted him with the initiative taken by Bangladesh in proposing the cementing of closer relations with its neighbors within the framework of active and multifaceted cooperation among the countries of South Asia.

Prime Minister Maati Bouabid expressed his admiration for the efforts exerted by the Bangladesh prime minister with a view to spreading peace and cooperation and the creation of harmony in relations among the region's member countries.

The Bangladesh prime minister expressed his deep appreciation of the great welcome and generosity shown to him and to members of his delegation during the visit. He cordially invited Prime Minister Maati Bouabid to visit Bangladesh, when conditions permit him to do so. The invitation was cordially accepted.

PNC CHAIRMAN KHALID AL-FAHUM ARRIVES IN MOROCCO

LD080011 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Khalid al-Fahum, Chairman of the PNC, arrived in Morocco this afternoon leading a Palestinian delegation to take part in the meetings of the 13th Arab Parliamentary Union Council.

KENYA

MOI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

EA092245 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has received a message of congratulations from the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the fruitful efforts President Moi is taking to protect the OAU and save it from collapsing.

Responding to the invitation from the current chairman of the OAU to the meeting of the Group of 12 nations, scheduled to take place in Nairobi on the 18th of this month, the Libyan leader confirmed that his country will participate. The meeting will examine the possibilities of holding the 19th OAU summit meeting and also identify the venue for the summit.

Col al-Qadhdhafi assured President Moi of Libya's obligation to preserve the organization and pledged to support the current chairman in his efforts of warding off external propaganda aimed at dividing continental interests. He described President Moi as a leader eager to support and promote African solidarity so that Africa can play an important role in the international relations.

AIR FORCE CORPORAL SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR TREASON

EA092241 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A court martial today sentenced a corporal in the disbanded Kenyan Air Force to death for his role in last year's abortive coup against the government. Corporal Fenwick Odera was charged with treason, a crime which carries a mandatory death sentence. The court martial was sitting at Langata Barracks in Nairobi.

SOMALIA

ATTACK ON SOMALI BASES, CASUALTIES REPORTED

EA091140 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Reports from the battle zones confirm that fighters of the Somali opposition forces launched an attack on bases of Siad Barre's troops at (Goroyo Hun) and (Haji Salah) in (Odweina) District of (Togdher) Region, killing 37 soldiers, including the commander of the Barre forces in this base [as heard] (Ali Sulayman Digeh), and his deputy commander, (Awil Geddi). Sixty-four others were wounded and 16 taken prisoner. The reports add that a tank, an APC and ammunition and fuel supplies of the Barre troops were destroyed. The fighters of the Somali opposition forces, lost two combatants killed, one of whom was Dr (Muhammad Mahmud), known as (Hilah). Four other combatants were wounded. A jeep-mounted 166mm gun belonging to the fighters was destroyed.

Senior Officer Casualty Denied

EA100028 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali opposition forces has refuted reports circulating among Barre's forces that Lieutenant Colonel Adan Sulayman was killed in the engagement in (Odweina) District.

Lt Col Adan Sulayman is a senior officer in the Somali opposition forces. The spokesman added that Lt Col Adan Sulayman is alive and well and carrying out his nationalistic duty at his base.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] wing of the Somalia opposition forces accused Western countries of supporting the oppression, violation of human rights, molesting of innocent people, and dictatorial fascist rule in Somalia, while considering only their short-term interests, which cannot be relied upon.

The spokesman described Barre's regime as an unholy regime which does not command the confidence of the general masses and has sold Somali soil to foreigners for a pittance. The DFSS spokesman, Dr Hasan Ali Mireh, who is also acting chairman of the DFSS, said yesterday on the fourth anniversary of the Somalia Salvation Front [SSF] and of Radio Kulmis that Western governments have committed grave crimes against the Somali masses in giving their support to a dying dictatorial regime. For that reason, the Western governments are seen to be fully involved in the suppression and violation of human rights in Somalia today.

The DFSS spokesman called on the Somali people to strengthen their unity and to fight unstintingly on the side of the opposition forces. The spokesman added that every Somali will be judged by the role he plays in the struggle to topple the dictatorial regime and by what he has done for his nation during this difficult time facing our country. Dr Ali Mireh was formerely minister for education in Somalia.

TANZANIA

NYERERE RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SHAGARI, KHOMEYNI

EA092252 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere today received a special message from the Nigerian head of state, Mr Shehu Shagari. The message was delivered to Mwalimu at his Masani home by the Nigerian foreign minister, Professor Ishaya Audu.

A State House official said Mwalimu afterwards held long discussions with Professor Audu on the future of the OAU. No details were released on the discussions.

During the talks the Nigerian foreign minister also briefed Mwalimu on Nigeria's recent decision to expel about million illegal immigrants.

Mwalimu today also received another special message from Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. The message was delivered by Iran's deputy foreign minister, Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam, who arrived in the country yesterday. After receiving the message, Mwalimu held long discussions with the visitor on the Nonaligned Movement and bilateral relations between Tanzania and Iran.

GHANA

OBIMPEH SAYS RETURN OF EXPELLEES ALMOST COMPLETE

AB091624 Paris AFP in French 1341 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Accra, 9 Feb (AFP) -- The repatriation of Ghanaians described as "illegal immigrants" in Nigeria and expelled by the Nigerian authorities is almost complete. This was stated on Tuesday evening by Commodore Steve G. Obimpeh, chairman of the Evacuation Committee set up by the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) of Ghana. Commodore Obimpeh, who was speaking to newsmen, pointed out that about 90 percent of the 1.2 million Ghanaians who were living in Nigeria have already been repatriated within the framework of "Operation S.O.S. "of the PNDC and that the operation will be finally completed next week at the latest.

A reintegration committee, charged with the national-level implementation of the reintegration of the Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria, has also been set up. It is made up of PNDC representatives as well as those of the Ministries of Finance and Planning, Interior, and Foreign Affairs.

Also, the World Council of Churches has donated $1 million in aid for the returnees.

Property Returned by Ship

AB091918 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Some of the personal belongings left at the Ikeja airport and the port of Apapa by departing Ghanaians have been brought home by the "Sissili River." An official of the Black Star Line said at the Tema Harbor today that the consignees should contact the national shipping line or the evacuation task force to have the goods cleared as soon as possible.

RAWLINGS TELLS RETURNEES TO PRODUCE FOOD

AB091927 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, today asked all deportees from Nigeria to forgive and forget the tribulations they suffered while in Nigeria and to help the PNDC build a new Ghana. Welcoming the latest group of about 1,000 deportees who arrived aboard the Black Star Line ship "Sissili River" at Tema, Flight Lt. Rawlings reminded the evacuees that they will not find things at home easy. "All the material needs which sent you to Nigeria in the first place may still not be here. But at least," he declared, "you can breathe the air of freedom." Flight Lt. Rawlings briefed the deportees on the general situation in the country and reiterated the importance the government places on agriculture. He said the cities are dying but they cannot be revived without giving life to the rural people whose toil builds the cities. The chairman therefore asked the deportees to go back to the land and produce food to feed themselves and their compatriots. He said he would soon be touring the districts and he expects to find most of them working on the land.

Touching on the invasion threats on the country, Flight Lt. Rawlings warned that any group of mercenaries who may want to take advantage of the evacuation of the deportees from Nigeria to create confusion in the country will find the government and Ghanaians fully prepared to deal with them.

He said, "We may not have everything we need here but this is a noble country and Ghanaians will hold fast to it." Flight Lt. Rawlings described the evacuation exercise as very smooth and praised the efficient manner in which it was carried out. He thanked the Governments of Benin and Togo for their help to the deportees and the local transport organizations for their quick response to the government's appeal for assistance.

The PNDC chairman later invited some of the deportees to speak for their colleagues. Some of them said, now that they have learnt their lesson they will go home and plan how best they can help in the revolutionary process. A woman among them appealed to her colleagues to be prepared to do in Ghana all the menial jobs they were doing in Nigeria. Later, Flight Lt. Rawlings distributed rice and cooking oil to the deportees. He warned that any official or deportee who is found selling the relief aid brought in by the international organizations will be imprisoned without the option of a fine. Present was the coordinator of the evacuation task force, Commodore Obimpeh.

NIGERIA

ALI BABA: ALIENS MAY RETURN, MUST HAVE PAPERS

AB090931 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Weeks after thousands of illegal immigrants have left Nigeria, the interior minister, Alhaji Ali Baba, has made it clear that his country has not closed its borders to its neighbors. Speaking to a Ghana delegation led by the interior secretary, Mr Johnny Hansen, Alhaji Ali Baba declared: "Your people can come but we want them to have their papers in order. In fact, their employers are waiting for them," an apparent reference to "situations vacant" notices throughout the country as employees look for new hands. He added that Ghanaians are still being issued with residence or work permits where they qualify to have them.

The minister suggested that the Ghana High Commission should register all Ghanaians with genuine papers and present a catalogue of their complaints to him for action. Meanwhile, it has been announced that Nigeria will start the registration of aliens next week. Alhaji Ali Baba told the delegation that Nigeria will assist Ghana with aircraft to lift goods left behind by Ghanaians affected by the quit order. The minister siad the airlift could start as early as possible. There are reports of Ghanaians whose luggage are still being kept in sheds in Kano, Port Harcourt and Lagos airports.

AUDU CALLS DEPORTEES POLITICAL, SECURITY RISKS

AB091241 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, has said in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, that illegal immigrants expelled from Nigeria constitute political and security risks to the country. He noted that most of those deported were unemployed or unskilled workers linked with religious riots and violent activities, adding that the government could not take chances in view of the forthcoming general elections. Professor Audu, who has delivered a message from President Shehu Shagari to President Julius Nyerere, said that the number of people expelled was lower than those allowed to remain in Nigeria. Later today, Professor Audu is scheduled to attend a meeting of the OAU Liberation Committee in Arusha, north Tanzania. He will also hold talks with the visiting UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS CONVENES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

MB091326 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Under the terms of Article 42 of the Constitution, the president of the People's Assembly, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has convened the sixth ordinary session of the People's Assembly to be held from 22 to 24 February. The session, which is expected to start at 0900 at the 10 December Room, will discuss and approve the proceedings of the previous session, the project for the general emergency plan, and the national budget. Other points on the agenda include the nationality law, the resolution of family law, proposals for voluntary work forces, information on the tasks of the commissions, and the resolution on the extension of the mandate of the deputies.

It is expected that the sixth session will ratify documents approved by the standing commission of the People's Assembly. Membership of the People's Assembly in the World Interparliamentary Union and questions regarding members of the standing commission will be discussed.

18 SUSPENDED PARTY MEMBERS REHABILITATED

AB090856 Paris AFP in French 0816 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Luanda, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Out of the 30 militants of the ruling MPLA-Labor Party of Angola who had been suspended last December, 18 have been rehabilitated, it was learned in Luanda today from well-informed sources. According to these sources, however, Mrs Ruth Lara, head of the Department of Party Cadres and wife of Lucio Lara, secretary of the Central Committee for the Organization Department, is still suspended.

This decision follows the release of three of the four militants imprisoned and accused of "factionalism and insulting President Jose Eduardo dos Santos." Only Costa Andrade, biographer of President Agostinho Neto and secretary of the union of journalists, is still in the Luanda high security prison.

This new rehabilitation is part of a desire for reconciliation following a period of tension within the party, observers noted.

AFP: DOS SANTOS RESTORES UNITY WITHIN PARTY

AB091834 Paris AFP in French 1122 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Luanda, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who imposed his will to negotiate with South Africa on the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, is the architect of a new unity within the party, well-informed sources said in Luanda on Wednesday. The Central Committee's full support for the head of state in the negotiations with Pretoria and the rehabilitation of 18 of the 30 cadres suspended from the MPLA-Labor Party, preceded by the release of 3 militants from detention, makes it possible for the party to restore unity after a period of tension, these sources said.

According to reliable sources, the president already enjoyed the army's support, especially the support of mulatto cadres who want negotiations with South Africa and who are anxious to finish off UNITA. However, these sources note, the "Nationalist" section of the party, which has a majority within the Central Committee and some of whom championed the idea of negotiations with UNITA, were not all unanimous about the launching of direct contacts with Pretoria.

In order to obtain special powers last December, Mr dos Santos made several concessions to the "Nationalists" who were described by the Western press as the "Catete Group" (a region south of Luanda, the homeland of late President Agostinho Neto) and reshuffled the Political Bureau (the party's supreme body), according to those sources. It is recalled in this connection that the first measure taken by the president was the ouster from the Political Bureau of Mr Lukoki, the former secretary for ideological matters in the Central Committee, who had waged a harsh struggle against the "Nationalists." This was followed by the suspension of 30 cadres of the party and the arrest of four militants accused of "factionalism and abuse against the head of state."

Subsequently, when the Central Committee agreed to negotiations with Pretoria, the president appeased passions by freeing [as received] 18 of the 30 militants suspended and freeing 3 of the 4 militants detained. Only Costa Andrade, President Neto's biographer and secretary of the journalists union, is still in detention.

Observers note that Mr Andrade, who represents the radical left wings, had already attracted deep enmity when President Neto was in power. Spearheading the struggle against factionalism (notably after Nito Alves' coup attempt in 1977), he later used his position as the editor of the JORNAL DE ANGOLA to fight "deviations" and to ridicule his political opponents.

In sacrificing Costa de Andrade, Mr Santos succeeded in winning the support of the "Nationalists" who now unanimously reject the idea of negotiations with UNITA, well-informed sources observe. It is not ruled out that Mr Andrade may be granted clemency when the affair is forgotten.

Though there are personality conflicts within the Central Committee, unity has been restored around the president's major political orientations. For many weeks Angolan officials have unanimously stated that there is no struggle between factions within the party and they have systematically blamed the international press -- hostile to Angola -- for "those lies."

Generally reliable sources believe that, contrary to what some people say, the head of state is not weak and his power has increased considerably in the past few months. Mr dos Santos has demonstrated remarkable strategy and his excellent knowledge of the party machinery. He has prepared the MPLA for negotiations with Pretoria, but it is yet to be know whether South Africa really intends to reach an agreement, the same sources add.

ARAB LEAGUE CHIEF ARRIVES IN LUANDA 8 FEB

MB091411 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, arrived in Luanda last night to deliver a message from the Arab states to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state. Speaking to the press at the Fourth of February International Airport, Chedli Klibi condemned the continuing South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. He placed the expansionist policies of the Pretoria regime in the same category as Israel's destabilization policies in the Arab world.

The secretary general of the Arab League was welcomed at the airport by Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, the minister of foreign affairs.

MOZAMBIQUE

VOFA ON PUBLIC EXECUTIONS, AID TO FRELIMO

MB091122 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Frelimo's panic is shown in the form of hatred and terror, as seen in recent events. Let us recall the public executions that took place in Quelimane, Zambezia Province, where Bonifacio Gruveta ordered the execution a few common men before the people. Such an act of terrorism caused feelings of revulsion among world public opinion, and even Frelimo was forced to condemn the attitude taken by the then governor of that province. Today, public executions are common practice. Women and children witness death and suffering and the horror from bursts of Frelimo gunfire directed at people who only desire a just society.

It is inhumane, brutal, and immoral that defenseless people are accused of armed banditry, abused, and then killed as a means of terrorizing the populace. The truth about the Magude executions is that the victims were members of the local population who had disagreed with Frelimo. They were not even involved in guerrilla activity. They were arrested and forced to make fals statements. The attitude taken by Frelimo reflects its desperation in that it is now capable of executing Mozambique's children. Frelimo's aim is to create hatred among the people and turn them against those who have disagreed with its communist policies. Frelimo spreads false accusations that the Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] kills Mozambicans, burns huts, steals cattle, and Frelimo spreads other lies designed to discredit the freedom fighters. However, the truth surfaces in view of Frelimo's own attitude.

By carrying out public executions, Frelimo reveals the personalities of those who rule our country. They are bloodthirsty murderers who aim at creating fear among the people so that they can go about their criminal activities. The RNM, however, remains firm and determined to put an end to Frelimo's activities. The RNM is for the people, and it is for this reason that Frelimo retaliates against the people.

Where is the so-called Military Revolutionary Tribunal? What is the law which enables Frelimo to carry out such immoral trials? Frelimo uses a handful of hotheads from the population, who do not know what they are talking about. Frelimo goes to the lengths of broadcasting such sad events over the radio where the cowardly voice of the bloodthristy Sebastiao Mabote is heard giving the order to carry out the executions.

The RNM deeply regrets the suffering of the families of those innocent patriots who died right before the eyes of the deceived people. We do not forget that they are of the people and that they have died because they refused to help enslave the people. The people will give a fair trial to those who have abused the true children of our fatherland. May the souls of these patriots rest in peace with the assurance that one day their objectives will be fulfilled for the benefit of the Mozambican people. The people will take revenge and justice is imminent. The heroes will be avenged. For us, each militant who falls means that the people are determined and that we cannot go back. Instead we move forward to final victory.

The people can no longer be swayed by public executions, since they are determined in their opposition to Samora Machel's policy. This encourages us and gives us determination. We shall fight until final victory. Freedom or death, we shall win. The war will continue and Ponta Vermelha will be the graveyard of the people's murderers. The heroic Mozambican people will not be terrorized by acts of savagery by the rabid pack which the Kremlin vampires have unleashed in Mozambique.

The children and all those who have witnessed this massacre will not stop aiding in any way they can the struggle being waged by the RNM. If Frelimo wishes to win this war then it must execute the entire population from Rovuma to Maputo since it is the people who are fighting against communist oppression.

It is another example of the bloodthirsty nature of the Frelimo leaders. Such acts cause revulsion among all mankind. It shows the sadism of the Frelimo leaders because they massacre innocent people in front of children, without regard to the psychological trauma this may cause the young. Despite this evidence, which clearly points to a flagrant violation of human rights, there are countries from the free world which insist on investing in Mozambique, while others go to the extreme of rendering military aid so that this genocide can take place.

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE WARN AGAINST DISRUPTING PUBLIC MEETINGS

MB081216 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The police say political parties have a right to assemble freely and legally and to address such meetings. Where necessary, action will be taken against those trying to disrupt political gatherings. The police were approached for comment on attempts to disrupt meetings of the Labor Party. At last night's meeting at Alberton the police removed people who shouted slogans, distributed pamphlets and crowded the stage. The party is holding a series of meetings in the Transvaal at which it is explaining its decision to support the new constitutional setup.

A police spokesman said that the police did not interfere at political meetings, but when conduct at such meetings ammounted to a breach of the law then the police took action.

LABOR WILL NOT ACCEPT CONSCRIPTION FOR COLOREDS

MB091026 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] The Labor Party says it will never accept military conscription for Colored people. Party leader Allan Hendrickse said at a meeting in Pretoria last night that the party would not accept conscription until all people were free in a new South Africa.

Hendrickse faced a barrage of interjections from a rowdy crowd which contained many people strongly opposed to the government's constitutional proposals and the Labor Party's participation in them. Hendrickse said the Labor Party move was merely a strategy, and the ultimate goal was one person, one vote in a unitary South Africa. A section of the crowd accused Hendrickse of agreeing to send their fathers and brothers to the border.

SOWETO'S NTHATO MOTLANA SUPPORTS NEW FRONT

MB091528 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Soweto civic leader Nthato Motlana has come out in favor of the newly established United Democratic Front [UDF]. The UDF was proposed as an umbrella body for democratic progressive organizations at a recent anti-South African Indian council meeting in Johannesburg.

In an exclusive interview with capital radio, Motlana has described the UDF as extremely significant:

[Begin Motlana recording] For the first time since the sixties the three nonwhite groups, namely the Coloreds, the Indians, and the Africans, have once more a chance to cooperate, to collaborate in their total opposition to apartheid struggle, and I think it's really significant that, in fact, this united front should have been thrown up by what outwardly would appear to be liberalizing attempts by the government. It shows how people have, in fact, read the true situation into these proposals, and I think it should play a very significant role in mobilizing opinion -- both black and white -- in opposition to what is, in fact, a charade. [end recording]

Motlana expressed his disappointment at the anti-UDF stance taken by the Azanian people's organization at its congress in Pietermaritzburg this weekend.

TREURNICHT ACCEPTS BY-ELECTION CHALLENGE

MB100830 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Parliamentary byelections in the Soutpansberg, Waterberg, and Waterkloof constituencies in the immediate future have become a distinct possibility following announcements by the three members of Parliament concerned: Minister of Manpower Mr Fanie Botha; the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht; and Mr Thomas Langely of the Conservative Party.

Dr Treurnicht said in Pretoria that he accepted the challenge issued by Mr Botha in the House of Assembly yesterday. Mr Botha said he would resign as member of Parliament for Soutpansberg and make himself available for reelection for the National Party if Dr Treurnicht resigned as member of Parliament for Waterberg and made himself available for reelection as a candidate for the Conservative Party, and Mr Langley resigned as member of Parliament for Waterkloof and made himself available for reelection as a candidate for the Conservative Party in Soutpansberg.

Mr Langley has told our political correspondent that the Conservative Party executive for Soutpansberg will have to decide who will be the candidate in the by-election. If, however, he is asked to stand, it will be an honor for him to carry the Conservative Party banner in the world where he grew up.

Mr Botha said in turn that he had noted that both Dr Treurnicht and Mr Langley had accepted his challenge. He reiterated that Dr Treurnicht would have to stand down and to contest Waterberg for the Conservative Party, and that Mr Langley would have to stand down in Waterkloof and contest Soutpansberg, where he had already put himself up as a candidate. Mr Langley has denied this claim by Mr Botha.

Mr Botha said that all that had to be done now was to arrange the resignations of all three members of Parliament to be handed to the speaker, and he is ready for this move.

Our political correspondent reports that if the by-elections take place, it could be one of the most interesting and decisive chapters in South Africa's political history.

MORE HOUSES DEMOLISHED NEAR CAPETOWN 9 FEB

MB091530 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] There have been more demolitions of houses near Cape Town. Thirty people's houses at the KTC squatter camp near Gugulethu were demolished this morning. Beatty Hofmeyer has the story:

[Hofmeyer] Armed guards surrounded the area while Western Cape Administration Board workers demolished the houses. Members of the press were ordered off the site. G.N. Lawrence, the administration board's director of labor, threatened to suspend a local newspaper's permit if the reporter returned with a photographer. This is the second time this week that the houses are demolished. The squatters claim that they are legally in the area but cannot find accomodation because of overcrowding. According to the chief liaison officer of the board, Gert du Preez, the Langa-Nyanga-Gugulethu area has a housing backlog of 6,000 units.

BOTHA REPLIES ON SEYCHELLES COUP REPORT

MB091448 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] A former member of the National Intelligence Service [NIS] Mr Martin Dolinchek, submitted a report to the NIS on 21 July 1978 on a planned coup in the Seychelles 3 years before the attempted coup in November 1981. This was disclosed in Parliament today when the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, gave details of the report in reply to a question by opposition leader Dr van Zyl Slabbert.

The report said a representative in South Africa of the deposed President Mancham of Seychelles had indicated that the president and his council planned a coup in the Seychelles. The report was submitted to the NIS on 24 July 1978, and a decision was made 3 days later that the NIS would not be involved in the attempted coup. The NIS did, however, follow the progress of the coup plans until such time as all planning stopped. The prime minister denied that any members of the NIS had been involved in the attempted coup. He also said that Mr Dolinchek was employed by the NIS prior to the attempted coup and left the service at his own wish.

ZIMBABWE

PARLIAMENT SCORES ZAPU LEADERSHIP OF DISSIDENTS

MB091731 Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Two ZAPU members of Parliament were yesterday named in the House as leaders of a "war council" directing the operations of ZIPRA dissidents in Matabeleland. The minister of state (security) in the prime minister's office, Cde Emmerson Munangagwa, made the revelations to a stunned house that the two members for Matabeleland, (?Cde Vote) Moyo, now in detention, and Cde Sydney Malunga, had been actively involved in directing dissident activities. Cde Moyo had been chairman of the council and Cde Malunga his deputy. "After the arrest of Vote Moyo, Sydney Malunga became chairman of the council," the minister explained. Cde Munangagwa said he was surprised that Cde Malunga was still an MP. The council's name had been changed to a people's command after the arrest of several ZAPU officials.

After the arrest of Lt-General Lookout Masuku and Dumiso Dabengwa, and expulsion of Dr Joshua Nkomo and his officials from the government, there was an exodus of former ZAPU combatants from the Zimbabwe National Army. The minister gave a catalogue of desertions by former members of ZIPRA from the army.

Cde Munangagwa said another ZAPU MP, Cde Ackim Ndlovu, had fled the country after the discovery of arms caches on ZAPU properties and fled to Zambia. "He is now travelling all over the world seeking funds for ZIPRA dissidents. He has even visited some countries accredited to Zimbabwe," he told the House.

He said captured dissidents had confessed that they had met the ZAPU leader before engaging in their operations. One of the captured, Davison Ndawana Siziba, had attended meetings at Dabengwa's house where 80 dissidents were recruited and taken to Cde Nkomo's ranch.

Ode Munangagwa said some 30 ex-ZIPRA guerrillas had tried to cross into Zambia but were sent back by Zambian security forces. More than $235,000 has been collected by bandits through armed robberies in Matabeleland. The captured dissidents had told the government that the main objective of their operation was to bring down the government of prime minister Cde Mugabe and install Cde Nkomo into power. They had destroyed equipment worth more than $2 million.

The minister told the House that it was not a right for the ZAPU leader to be in power because Zimbabwe was not a dynasty but a republic. "No one is born to rule," he added. He pointed out that even in the near future, ZAPU would have no chance of winning any election that would put it into power as was the case with ZANU (PF) under the leadership of Cde Mugabe. Cde Munangagwa warned that if ZAPU tried to come into power by force it would be crushed mercilessly.

The minister of home affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, disclosed that South Africa was training and mobilising a Matabele brigade to topple the government. He told the ZAPU leadership that there was no time for war now but to redress the inequities and imbalances in the countrry.

"ZAPU is haboring the democratic process in the country," he said. He told Cde Nkomo, who was not in the House at the time, to adjust to his age and achievements because he had failed to show honesty.

Cde Ushewokunze accused the ZAPU leadership of masquerading as leaders while taking the country for a death ride. They were frauds washing the blood of innocent people on to the hand of the government.

ENVOY TO LONDON RECALLED FOR CONSULTATION

MB081751 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 8 Feb 83

[[Text] Zimbabwe's high commissioner to the United Kingdom, Comrade Zwinoira, has been recalled home for what the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, called diplomatic consultations. Comrade Mangwende told the House of Assembly today that the deputy high commissioner, Comrade (Kadzeve), is now acting high commissioner.

Comrade Mangwende's announcement was given in a speech replying to points raised in the first report of the committee of public accounts, which implicate Comrade Zwinoira in an unauthorized purchase of a residential house for the high commissioner at a cost of (?585,000) pounds. Comrade Mangwende, who accepted the nature of the facts as presented in the report assured the nation that his ministry will keep an eagle eye on the ministry's accounts, particularly in foreign missions. However, he corrected several sections of the report, noting that (?it fails to state) that Comrade Zwinoira had not refused to cancel the deal to purchase the house. He had in fact recovered the bulk of the money he had paid, except the (?10 per cent) deposit. The report says Comrade Zwinoira had flagrantly disregarded financial discipline in the manner he conducted the entire purchase deal.

In his statement, Comrade Mangwende disclosed that all executive officers who will deal with the administrative aspect of the country's missions abroad have now been recruited, trained, and posted to the various missions. He declared this should improve matters a great deal at our missions while keeping an eagle eye on our accounts.